FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

DISTILLATION ORDINANCE.

An Ordinance to prohibit for a limited time, the manufacture of Spiritous Liquors.

1. *Be it ordained, &c.*, That there shall be a tax of thirty cents levied on each gallon of spiritous liquors manufactured in this State out of any corn, wheat, rye or oats, or any or either of them, from the ratification of this ordinance up to the fifteenth day of April next.

2. That from and after the 15th day of April next, it shall not be lawful for any person in this State to distil any such spiritous liquors, and all persons guilty of violating this section of this ordinance shall for each and every act of distillation, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the Court, the fine not to be less than one hundred dollars, or the imprisonment not less than thirty days.

3. There shall be levied a tax of one dollar on every gallon of spiritous liquors sold in this State not of the manufacture of this State; and said tax shall be paid by the seller, and should the seller be a non-resident, then the tax shall be paid by the purchaser.

4. That each and every person, when he gives in his list of taxable property, shall also give in on oath to the magistrate taking said list, the number of gallons of spiritous liquors on which he is liable to pay taxes under the provisions of this ordinance, under the penalties, liabilities and forfeitures already provided by law in such cases.

5. That the tax of one dollar mentioned in section third of this ordinance shall not apply to liquors brought into this State before the first day of March next.

6. That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its ratification, and continue in force until the first day of January 1863, and no longer, unless re-enacted, modified or amended by the General Assembly.

Huzza for Old Guilford!—We are highly gratified to learn that the war spirit is rousing up the people of Old Guilford. We are informed upon the best authority that on Saturday last, the Northern regiment of that County was mustered for the purpose of drafting. The Colonel first called for volunteers, when nearly the *entire regiment* volunteered. Subsequently two-thirds of them were drafted to stay at home, but most of the third drafted as militia, have since enlisted for the war. On Friday next, the Southern regiment will be mustered for the same purpose, and it is expected like results will be obtained.

We were glad to receive a call on Monday from Capt. C. C. Cole of the army, who has been at Greensboro' recruiting. He informs us that he found no difficulty in obtaining the necessary number of recruits.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Mecklenburg.—We are glad to learn that Capt. E. A. Ross of this town (late of the Bethel Regiment) has succeeded in raising a company for the war. Keep the ball moving.

Charlotte Democrat.

Burnside Expedition.—Nothing seems to have been heard of the Yankees in Chowan river since the attack upon Winton. A letter from Murfreesboro, dated the 23rd, informs us that Col. W. J. Clarke is there, and that he has been placed in command of the 5th Brigade, which embraces the forces between Roanoke and Chowan. Lt. Col. Williams of Nash, is also there with his battalion.

Col. Clarke detailed Lt. Col. Venable with a detachment of cavalry a few days ago to a point near the mouth of Chowan river, who secured a large amount of government property. The letter says, "we can hear nothing of the enemy by vidette or courier."—*Raleigh Standard, 26th.*

The Roanoke Prisoners.—We understand that the prisoners captured by the Federalists at Roanoke Island—numbering 2,240—were released on parole last Friday. The sick and wounded—numbering 45—have been placed in a hospital building at Elizabeth City.—*Pet. Express.*

The Norfolk correspondent of the Express writes:—

NORFOLK, Feb'y 24.—Most all of the prisoners taken at Roanoke Island arrived here to-day, having been paroled. I learn from one of these men that General Burnside announced, after the battle, the loss of nine hundred and ten men. H. R. Helper, the Impending Crisis, is said to be Gen. Burnside's aid.

Armory.—The citizens of Charlotte and Mecklenburg county have taken initiatory steps towards establishing an Armory at this place for the manufacture of small arms and cannon.

Charlotte Democrat.

Contributions to the Soldiers.—Mr. James W. Long left this place on last Wednesday night, in charge of army stores, for the army on the Potomac, contributed by the citizens of Cabarrus, and amounting to some seven thousand dollars in value.—*Concord Flag.*

Domestic Gardening.—An exchange has the following, as an excellent system of gardening for ladies:

Make up your *beds* early in the morning, *sew* buttons on your husband's shirts; do not *rake* up any grievances; protect the young and tender branches of your family; *plant* a smile of good temper in your face; and carefully *rout* all angry feelings, and expect a good crop of happiness.

A gentleman in Dawson, Terrell county, Ga., has succeeded in making cotton cards, and is now engaged in manufacturing them.

If our readers desire to know how their hearts can be made strong for every extremity in this contest, **let them refer to the last verse of the 31st Psalm.**

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 27, 1862.

SHAME! SHAME!—We copy the following from the last Winston (N. C.) Sentinel:—

"*Doings of the Convention.*—The Convention since our last has passed an ordinance for the payment of the Confederate War Tax by the State. This will relieve the people for a time, of part of the burdens of the war, and we hope stimulate the energies of all to increased exertions, *now* so much needed to repel the foe. This may be good policy, but it does seem to us, the Stay Law being in existence, and money in abundance in circulation among the people, that the tax could be paid with as little oppression now, as at any other time.

"The Military bill for the purpose of raising N. Carolina's quota of men for the Confederate service has also passed. It is very liberal in the provisions made for those volunteers enlisting for the war. It gives a bounty of $50 in addition to the $50 given by the Confederate government for the same purpose. It has also resolved to take a recess from Tuesday the 25th inst. to the 3d Monday in April next, unless sooner convened by its President. This is just what we predicted, the concern became alarmed for the safety of their hulls. The approximation of the Yankees to the city of Oaks alarmed them, and they have escaped to their homes. Well, well, what next! Truly the Convention is like a mule, it never dies."

When it is recollected that as soon as the enemy captured Roanoke Island the Eastern members of the Convention left Raleigh almost in a body to go *towards* the Yankees, (which the Editor of the Winston Sentinel has not yet done,) the shameful injustice of the above insinuation may be appreciated. It is also well known that the Convention has taken a recess solely for the accommodation of these Eastern members who desired to be *nearer* to the seat of war than Raleigh is.

What sort of men have we in our midst who can demean themselves by such gross abuse of a body of the most venerable and distinguished men in the State—men honored by the people in a thousand ways—men now clothed by the people with the people's sovereignty, and now laboring to provide for the common defence? Is it not a shame, an offence against the people, against public morals and the public good, to liken such a body to "a mule," to affect to sneer at it as a "concern," and to slander it as "alarmed," and as "escaping" from the Yankees to their homes? If such imputations must be made by the fell spirit of party, at least let them come from somebody who has sought the face of the enemy, and not from one who is safe in an out-of-the-way place to which the Yankees cannot get.

The less vulgar abusers of the Convention, such as the Wilmington Journal, may find something in its recent action to praise, though we believe they have not awarded any such praise. The Journal, for instance, made a loud call upon the Convention to arrest the distillation of grain. If the Convention had adjourned a month ago, in pursuance of another and contradictory loud call by the Journal, this could not have been done. But it has been done. And the Convention has provided for raising the quota of troops recently called for by the Confederate government, and in doing so has wisely been, as the Sentinel is compelled to admit, "very liberal in the provisions made for those volunteers enlisting for the war." Suppose the Convention had adjourned a month ago, as so incessantly and imperiously demanded by inconsiderate persons and presses, these liberal provisions could not have been made, though perhaps indispensable to the success of the great cause. Then the assemption of the Confederate tax has been made by an almost unanimous vote of the Convention. Is it likely that there would have been such an approach to unanimity if the measure had been one of doubtful expediency? And the Convention has just been engaged in a most important measure—one for raising funds. Should it have adjourned and left this vital matter unattended to?

We can well understand how it must be a hard struggle for the members of the Convention to remain in session in spite of such abuse and of such senseless and unpatriotic clamor. Men less patriotic would have quit in disgust. All honor to those who have been content to do their duty under such discouraging circumstances. For our part, we hope that the Convention will not finally adjourn till there shall have been a new Legislature elected. And we doubt not, that if the war continues, the public interest will require that new Legislature to be frequently in session and for long periods. The public exigency imperatively demands the existence of a body capable of legislating on sudden emergencies, with which a state of war will always abound.

ONE OF THE ROANOKE PRISONERS.—Yesterday, Corporal Jas. H. Anderson, of Capt. Murchison's company E, of the 8th State Troops, called upon us. He arrived here yesterday morning from Norfolk, having been paroled along with his fellow-prisoners. He bore on his person and uniform honorable marks of participation in the battle of Roanoke, having one of his fingers shot off, and a bullet hole through his over-coat over the chest. He states that his company and another of the 8th State Troops, and Capt. Liles's of the 31st volunteers, together with two Virginia companies, the Richmond Blues and McCulloch Rangers, bore the brunt of the infantry fight. He thought the killed and wounded on our side numbered about 70—30 killed and 40 wounded. In his company 3 were killed and 3 wounded; private D. J. Horne was killed while the company was drawn up in line preparatory to moving forward in support of our batteries; Lieut. Monroe was killed during this forward movement; and private R. M. D. Cameron when at close quarters. Mr. Anderson laughs at the stories of the Richmond papers about those weeping heroes, Col. Anderson and Major Fry of the Wise Legion; he says that Col. Anderson delivered up his sword and his men stacked their arms, hung their accoutrements upon them and delivered themselves up, having neither thrown their weapons into the water nor broke them against trees. Many of the 8th N. C., however, *did* throw their arms into the Sound, he thinks out of the reach of the Yankees.

The night after the first day's bombardment the 8th Regiment was kept in the mud and wet, doing nothing, when our informant thinks the Regiment might have been engaged to much purpose in throwing up fortifications.

After the capture, at a dress parade of the yankee troops, a list was read of killed and wounded on the yankee side. There were 60 killed and 100 wounded on the boats the first day, and 1,010 killed and wounded in the infantry fight on the second; a total of 1,170. The yankees said that nearly every shot of our infantry brought down one of their men. One of Capt. Murchison's Company, detailed for duty in the batteries, loaded and fired eleven times, all the while standing upright over the parapet; the yankees said that 200 balls were shot at him without effect. Many of Murchison's company fired 30 rounds, and some as many as 45. He thinks a good fight could have been made after the surrender, but that the final result would have been the same.

He denies indignantly the Virginia story that the North Carolina troops ran. He says that when the order to retreat was given, and not before, the Virginia and North Carolina troops went together.

His account, which is evidently that of a truthful and intelligent man, is another evidence of the shameful selfishness and injustice of the Virginians. We were told over and over again of the prodigious feats of valor performed by those Virginians, and of their terrible losses in killed and wounded; and not a word about any losses of the North Carolinians. It turns out that there were three North Carolina companies and only two from Virginia composing the five companies which bore the brunt of the infantry fight; that Wise's Blues lost none in killed, and only 7 wounded (of whom 2 afterwards died,) whilst in this one North Carolina company there were 3 killed and 3 wounded. The Virginia story has got too far the start ever to be overtaken by the truth. "Falsehood travels a league while Truth is putting on her boots."

DESTRUCTION OF COTTON AND TOBACCO.—Whatever difference of opinion there may be, and very naturally, about destroying towns and dwellings, there can hardly be any hesitation about destroying those articles of produce which the yankees call "contraband" and steal and carry away. The most prominent of these are cotton and tobacco, to which may be added in this part of the country, naval stores. Wherever the yankees find these, they carry them off. It is proper therefore to destroy them, whenever it is manifest that they will otherwise fall into the enemy's hands.

Not only for this purpose, however, is some action necessary. It is believed that the Lincoln government has quieted England and France, for the present, by promises of cotton and tobacco that the people of the Confederacy must see to it shall not be forthcoming. The Richmond Whig says,—

"It is stated as a fact by a London paper, that, as late as the 23d of January, Louis Napoleon was resolved to announce to the Legislative Corps of France, that he should recognize the Confederate States, and disregard the blockade. On that day he was induced to forego his resolution, or to defer its execution, in consequence of some representations made to him by Earl Russell. What these representations were, we are not told; but it may not be difficult to conjecture their substance. Our belief is, that Seward has given the British Government assurances that the rebellion would be crushed in some very short time, and that England should then have abundant supplies of cotton. Thirty or sixty days may have been specified. With these assurances, Lord John Russell probably pledged himself to Louis Napoleon, that if he would delay his meditated action until the expiration of the specified time, and if then the war in this country was not at an end, England would join France in armed intervention. Without some such pledge as this, we cannot account for the change of purpose on the part of the French Emperor. In view of this heartless policy on the part of the British ministry, a duty of a vital character devolves on us. Shall we stand idle and with folded arms and permit this iniquitous game to be played out? We know that our cotton and tobacco are essential to the subsistence of millions of people in Great Britain and France, and that the general prosperity of both those countries is dependent upon these articles. The cotton and tobacco are still in our hands, shall we permit them to pass into the hands of the enemy? If we do we shall deserve the fate that will follow. Every consideration of honour and safety dictates that steps should be immediately taken, which will ensure the destruction of every hogshead of tobacco and bale of cotton, sooner than suffer them to fall into the hands of the enemy. This is especially a duty here in Richmond. A thousand times better burn every hogshead than let the enemy get it or any foreign power through the agency of the enemy. We have had a good many mysterious rumors flying around in connection with French frigates in Hampton Roads. Some said they brought sealed packages of Recognition; others that they bore a permit from the Lincoln Government to enter the waters of Virginia and receive a cargo of Tobacco. We know nothing. We should dislike to do anything ungracious even in appearance to France. Properly approached she might have been made an ally of inestimable value. It may not be yet too late. But she cannot complain, if we, for the time being, consult our own safety and self-respect, and wholly repudiate the authority of Lincoln. Not a hogshead should be shipped, and the authorities should *forthwith* remove from the city all the tobacco now here, and deposit it in some place where if the exigency arises, it may be certainly and speedily destroyed. A like course, and that *instantly*, should be adopted with respect to cotton. Place it where its destruction will be sure, before the enemy can get it. Our salvation may depend upon the certain, prompt and vigorous execution of this scheme."

VOLUNTEERING.—Mr. Jas. R. McDonald is raising a company of infantry for the war. Mr. McDonald is a Bethel man, having served with the Lafayette Light Infantry of this town. See his advertisement.

Capt. Peter Mallett, Co. C, 3d Regiment State Troops, also advertises for recruits. His regiment is at Fredericksburg under Gen. Holmes.

ANOTHER COMPANY IN MOORE.—We learn that B. R. Huske, Esq., of this town, has raised a Company in Moore county, numbering, at present, some 60 men. We have not heard who the officers are.

Mr. Huske was 1st Lieut. of Co. H in the Bethel Regiment.

COL. JORDAN'S REGIMENT.—Under orders from Gen. Huger, Capt. Godwin of Co. A, 81st regiment N. C. V., gives notice to officers and privates of that regiment on furlough or escaped from Roanoke Island to report to him at Lumberton on March 3d. All officers and privates in Wake, Orange, Harnett and other Counties convenient, will report to Lieut. Bryant, at Raleigh, on the 2d day of March next, prepared to take the cars en route for Lumberton.

CONFEDERATE TAX FOR THE DISTRICT OF FAYETTEVILLE.—R. W. Hardie, Esq. Collector for this District, has furnished us with the following statement of valuation and tax:

Town Lots,	$527,269
Acres Land,	136,124
Slaves, (No. 1593,)	483,089
Merchandize,	216,172
Bank Stock,	780,000
R. R. and Corporation stock,	280,685
Money at Interest,	533,887
Cash on hand,	98,114
Gold Watches,	8,278
Gold and Silver Plate,	8,617
Pianos,	9,515
Pleasure Carriages,	12,141
State, County and Town Bonds,	103,626
Total,	$3,142,517
Total Tax,	$15,712 58½

The County, exclusive of the town, has listed property worth about $2,200,000, on which the tax will be about $11,000, making a tax of about $27,000 on town and county.

The average valuation of slaves throughout the State, agreed upon by the Convention of Assessors, was $300; but in the town of Fayetteville there are a number of very valuable mechanics, &c., upon whom the Assessors for the Town District placed a higher value, thereby increasing the average to $320 87½.

THE INAUGURAL.—The reader will find President Davis's Inaugural address in to-day's Observer. It is plain and earnest, not self reliant, nor attempting to conceal or depreciate our late reverses; but looking for aid from the only Arm upon which nations as well as individuals can lean.

This morning's mail brought a Message also from President Davis. Short as it is, we have not time to read it with attention before going to press.

RELATIVE LOSSES IN THE WAR.—Of killed, wounded and prisoners the Confederate States are said to have lost 22,567 men since the beginning of the war (including the late losses at Fort Donelson.) The Federals are said to have lost 28,200.

WAR NEWS.

MURFREESBORO', N. C., Feb'y 22.—The contant arrival of troops on the retreat from Winton, the tramp of cavalry, the rolling of artillery, the pressure of masses of men, the hurry and confusion incident to having ready 1000 men and horses, the rapid moving of our citizens to and fro, rendered yesterday and evening before a time long to be remembered.

The enemy in two gunboats made their appearance off the town of Winton and proceeded to land; they were repulsed by the infantry, and retiring to their boats drew off without the range of our guns and commenced shelling the town. Col. Williams then fell back to a recent fortification near Mt. Tabor on the Murfreesboro' road. Here a stand was made, but the enemy refused to advance. The next morning our troops returned to Winton and found that the Federals had retired on their boats and gone down the river.

About 10 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday, 20th inst., they came up as far as Barfield's (2 miles below Winton) and commenced bombarding the town; landing 1500 men at Barfield's who marched off to intercept our retreat. The bypath along which our troops sought the main road, and the valley through which it lay, was well sprinkled with shells. Some of the shells fell unexploded and harmless into the fields of Mr. James Jordan, and are preserved by the farmers who picked them up. On Thursday no one was hurt; on Wednesday a shell of the enemy's burst near the position of the Petersburg Artillery, (who behaved most gallantly,) a fragment of the shell struck one of their horses, made an awful rent in his side, which soon proved fatal. A member of the Scuppernong Greys was slightly injured in the right side by a piece of shell striking his cartridge box, causing the cartridges to explode. These were all the casualties on our side. On the side of the enemy it is thought that our infantry shot down about 25 or 27 of their men, among them a man dressed in the uniform of a Major; he was in the rigging of the gunboat, making observations at the time of his being shot, and fell immediately to the deck; if not fatally wounded by the shot he must have been killed by the fall. After landing 1500 men at Barfield's the gunboats came up to Winton, and placed 300 on the wharf. The entire force entered the village, rolled a barrel of tar into the court house, burst it in and set it on fire. The stately building which cost the county $30,000 in 1833, is now in ruins. With the exception of a few books saved by the County Court clerk, our records are all destroyed; the entire town, from Captain Hiram Freeman's, embracing Col. Jordan's Hotel and buildings, the beautiful residence of the late Jno. A. Anderson, and all the buildings down to the banks of the Chowan, are destroyed. The jail is uninjured.

In the retreat, the Confederates left some $3000 or $4000 worth of commissary stores.

On his arrival at Mount Tabor, Col. Williams received a dispatch from Gen. Blanchard directing him to fall back upon Murfreesboro', which he did that night, and the next morning he left us for the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, where we learn he will soon be joined by Col. Clarke from Garysburg, with his regiment, and by Col. Ransom's cavalry regiment from Manassas. These vigorous movements, we trust, will prove sufficient to protect the railroad from the enemy. Every man with whom I conversed in the regiment here, seemed only to regret that the Yankees could not be driven into an open field to battle. They would be willing to meet them even at the odds of three to one.

While at Winton the federal soldiers committed divers depredations on private property; poultry of all kinds and pigs were rapidly borne off. All the houses which the federals burned were first rifled of such valuable contents as could be taken on board the gunboats, the rest destroyed. Before night the gunboats retired, and were seen the same evening passing Coleraine, twenty miles below Winton. Up to the present writing no gunboat has passed up either the Meherrin or Blackwater rivers.

Feb'y 24.—The invading Federal vessels have disappeared from this portion of our waters altogether. Whither they have fled or what they contemplate no one knows. Their foolish bombardment of Winton, and frightening the women and children, seems to have filled the cup of their glory.—*Cor. Pet. Express.*

The evacuation of Nashville by the Confederate forces is beyond doubt. It was of course an inevitable measure, or we may presume that our Generals never would have adopted it.—*Dispatch.*

MEMPHIS, Feb. 20.—Gov. Harris (of Tenn.) has issued a proclamation calling out the militia of that State. Tennessee has now 67 regiments in the field. The Confederate Government has called for 32 more regiments.

An attack is expected on Columbus daily. Gen. Beauregard will defend it at all hasards.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Affairs in Tennessee.—MEMPHIS, Feb. 24.—The latest advices from Nashville state that the Federal troops have not yet occupied that city.

Scouts from Gen. Buel's Federal army have appeared on the North side of the Cumberland river, supposed to be preparatory to an advance of their main column.

Gens. Price and McCulloch are preparing for battle—the former this side of Fayetteville, and the latter at Boston mountain, with cavalry.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 25.—The town of Fayetteville, Ark., has been burnt to the ground by order of Gen. McCulloch. The military stores were first burnt.

Late advices from Knoxville state that the Confederates at Cumberland Gap expect an early engagement. The Federals are frequently in sight.

The Enemy in Western Virginia.—RICHMOND, Feb 26.—We have some late and important intelligence from Western Virginia. Intelligent estimates make out the entire Yankee force in the Kanawha Valley at ten thousand men. The Yankees have established an immense depot of supplies at the Gauley bridge, and are said to have already collected there stores to the amount of two millions of dollars. They have also constructed a fine suspension bridge over the river in place of that destroyed by us last summer.

It is said that they are awaiting the opening of spring or the improvement of the roads for an advance movement. As far as we can learn, there is no force to encounter them between the Kanawha and Staunton but the militia of the counties, and the remnant of a regiment, consisting of 300 men.—*Examiner.*

The Upper Potomac.—RICHMOND, Feb. 26.—A wild rumor was circulated yesterday that our army in Northwestern Virginia had been cut off, or was likely to be cut off, by a conjoint movement of Banks' and Lander's columns. No confirmation of any such report can be obtained at the War Department. Gen. Johnston was in the city yesterday, and discredits the idea of any such movement on the Potomac.—*Examiner.*

Factory Burned.—AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 25.—Schley's Cotton and Wool Factory, near this place, was burned last night. The loss is heavy, and near 200 people are thrown out of employment.

DEATH IN THE WHITE HOUSE.—The celebration of the 22d at Washington City, for which magnificent preparations had been made, was prevented by the death of a son of Mr. Lincoln. Another son lies dangerously ill, and it is thought will die.

NORTHERN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

NORFOLK, Feb. 25.—From the New York Tribune and Baltimore American, of the 21st, we condense the following:

The federals now claim 18,000 prisoners from Donelson, and that 1000 were afterwards captured who were on their way to reinforce Donelson. They will have to let down on this number.

CAIRO, Feb. 10.—There remain only sixteen regulars of Company G, Eleventh Illinois Regiment, who are not killed or wounded or taken prisoners, and of the whole regiment not over one hundred and fifty effective men are left.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Seventy prisoners of State are to be released to-morrow from Forts Warren and Lafayette.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Reinforcements are being sent to Gen. Burnside to increase his force to forty thousand.

From Europe.—The Kangaroo, which left Queenstown on the 6th inst., reached this port yesterday morning. The Liverpool cotton market was dull on the 5th inst., but the latest quotations were maintained.

In the British Parliament, Lord Derby said that the Federal Government had assented with a very bad grace to the demands of the British Government.

Lord Palmerston said that the distress in the manufacturing districts in England from the blockade of the Southern ports would not justify the interference of the Government, and that they would continue in their neutral course.

LATEST FOREIGN AND NORTHERN NEWS.

NORFOLK, Feb. 26.—The Baltimore Clipper of the 24th has the news of another foreign arrival.

HALIFAX, Feb. 22.—The Niagara has arrived with Liverpool dates of the 9th.

Six sets of Parliamentary papers concerning the civil war in America had been laid before Parliament. Not less than forty-five official communications passed about the Tuscarora and Nashville. Among the interesting official correspondence laid before Parliament was the declaration of Earl Russell to the Southern Commissioners *that England could not acknowledge the "Confederate States" until the war or further negotiations clearly defined their position.*

Mr. Gregory in the House of Commons denounced the blockade of the Southern ports as a paper one.

In January 1861, Lord Russell intimated to Lord Lyons that in case of advice being asked by President Lincoln's Cabinet, to reply that her Majesty's Government will decline unless both parties apply for counsel.

The policy of the British Government in February 1861, in the event of President Lincoln raising a quesith Great Britain, is laid down in the following items: "Her Majesty's Government would, in the first place be very forbearing. They would show by acts how highly they valued the relations of peace and amity with the United States, but they would take care to let a government which multiplied persecution and sought for quarrels know that their forbearance sprung from conciousness of strength, not from timidity or weakness."

There is a short note written as late as Dec. 20th, showing that even then the British ministry believed in the probability of a war with the U. S. Lord Lyons is directed to speak with Mr. Seward on the subject of letters of marque and say, in case of war between the two nations, England is willing to abolish privateering as between the two nations, if the President will make a similar engagement on the part of the U. S.

The Globe admits that Parliament is about equally divided and that the conservatives, if they choose could bring about serious complications.

Earl Cameron in the House of Lords made an inquiry into the case of a Canadian subject named Shepheard, arrested by order of Mr. Seward, and said to have been made to take an oath of allegiance. Lord Russell said that Mr. Seward then supposed Mr. Shepheard to be American and a release was subsequently obtained on condition that he should go into the Southern States.

The Federal Government claims that on an extraordinary emergency like the present, the President must be invested with extraordinary power extending to foreign residents as well as American citizens. The British Government entered strong remonstrances and there was no objection to produce the correspondence.

Lord Cameron hoped the Government would not be content with remonstrances, but would also demand compensation.

The Sumter was still at Gibraltar waiting coal.

The London Times says that all the American Government has done for the last six months was to spend money, and they have spent more than any other people that ever lived, and done nothing else. It says that the submission of the South and the future Union is impossible.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8.—Sales of cotton to-day 6000 bales, 2000 of which were taken by speculators and importers. The market was firmer, but prices unchanged.

HAVRE, Feb. 7.—Sales of cotton for the week 5500 bales. Stock 112,000 bales.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The Herald says that Manassas and Memphis are now two great vital points in the rebellion.

The Yankees are busily engaged in erecting batteries on the Savannah river. They have discovered several infernal machines in the river.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Sumner presented three petitions from Pennsylvania praying for the general emancipation of all the slaves under the war power.

Clarksville is certainly in the possession of the Federal troops.

The forts and guns on Roanoke Island have been put in good order. General Burnside is said to be very active in preparing to strike a decisive blow where it is least expected.

From the West.—LOUISVILLE, Feb. 23.—Gen. Buell left here several days ago in the direction of Nashville His staff follows to-morrow.

It is said it was too late to fortify Nashville.

Rumors which cannot be traced to any reliable source, have prevailed here all day of the evacuation of Nashville.

Five thousand of the prisoners taken at Fort Donelson have arrived at Indianapolis and 4000 at Camp Douglas.

THE FORT DONELSON BATTLE.

This morning's mail brings an account from our own side, from which we copy the material part, as follows:

Mr. R. H. Glass, the editor of the Lynchburg Republican, writes from Murfreesboro', Tenn., February 17, as follows:

We have fallen back to this place, thirty-two miles east of Nashville, where General Johnston has established headquarters, and where, I presume, he intends to make a stand against the enemy. Our scattered columns begin to come in rapidly, and in a few days we will be in good trim again. This is the Bowling Green army, and comprises, amongst others, the brigades of General Breckinridge, Gen. Hardee, and Gen. Hindman. They are as brave and as daring a set of fellows as ever trod the field.

Before this reaches you, you will have heard of our disaster at Fort Donelson on Sunday morning. For three days did our little army, under the commands of Pillow, Floyd and Buckner, struggle with complete and brilliant success against the enemy, who outnumbered our forces at least four to one. The enemy was driven from all his positions at the point of the bayonet, his batteries assaulted and taken, and hundreds of his mercenaries slaughtered upon the field. Never was there such a struggle upon this continent—never more daring heroism and unflinching courage displayed under the sun than was exhibited on that memorable field. Our men fought literally into the cannon's mouth, and upon the bayonet's point. The victory was ours up to Saturday night, but reinforcements after reinforcements continued to pour in to the enemy, and on Sunday morning, our glorious little army, after three days of incessant fighting, without food or fire, found themselves entirely surrounded, and in part by fresh troops. It was determined best to surrender. Gen. Pillow and staff, Gen. Floyd, staff, and some fifteen hundred of his men made their escape. Gen Buckner and nearly all the balance of our army was captured.

The enemy will exult, but he never won a dearer victory. His loss was tremendous, and far exceeded ours. Twenty-five hundred will not, perhaps, cover his killed alone. It will necessarily cause the fall of Nashville, and the surrender, for a time, of a portion of Tennessee.

Our loss in the fall of Nashville is very great. It was one of our largest depots of provision, and the quantity of bacon sacrificed is immense. But it will not fall into the hands of the enemy, but be destroyed.

Generals Pillow and Floyd and their staffs reached Nashville Sunday night. They are undismayed by their defeat, and will soon put the enemy to a severer test.

The Battle at the Fort—Account by a Participant.—A correspondent of the Republican writes from Nashville Feb 17, as follows:

You have, ere this, heard of the bloodiest contest ever witnessed on this continent—the fight at Fort Donelson. It commenced on the 12th, but did not rage fiercely until the 13th. On the morning of the 13th the enemy opened fire on the fort with their gunboats and attacked us on our right by land. In the course of two hours, the fight became general and *terrific.* They made gallant charges on our right and left, we being in our rifle pits. They came again and again. Early in the evening they drew off their men, rallied them, and made another desperate effort, but were repulsed with heavy loss just about night. On the morning of the 14th they again attacked us, and were again repulsed about 12 o'clock. In the meantime, their gunboats were doing all they could to reduce the Fort, without success. They were disappointed, and sadly so, for their boats were disabled. About night they again made a desperate effort with their boats and by land, but were literally *torn to pieces.* At this stage of the game, we got the news of transports coming up the river, fifteen in number. They landed 15,000 more men, and their force was now about 50,000. We had about 14,000.

Our generals determined to go out of the entrenchments and drive them away, or sacrifice the lives of all in their armies in the attempt. So, early on the morning of the 15th, we left our rifle pits and attacked the enemy in his strong position, and after seven hours of the most terrific fighting, *put them to flight.* We took at our charge 200 prisoners.

But our soldiers had now been fighting for *four* days. They were exhausted; they could pursue them no farther, and we were compelled to go to our breastworks again. In the course of some hours, the enemy having received the 15,000 reinforcements above mentioned, attacked us on our right, and such an attack as they made, I reckon was scarcely ever before known. They came up and took a portion of the breastworks on the right and held them—took one battery, but were *immediately repulsed* and driven beyond the reach of *Buck and Ball.* But on the extreme right they fought so very desperately that at one time I thought we would not repulse them. We got out of ammunition on the right, and then it was I was apprehensive of the result. But our boys took *fire without any ammunition,* eagerly awaiting their nearer approach that they might "stick 'em," as they call it! But they didn't give them a chance. The Yankees fell back, and it was not long before plenty of ammunition was at hand, and now they *peppered them.*

But we were too much exhausted. We fought four days, and were up for four nights, and under such circumstances a man might fall asleep whilst firing a gun! and our Generals (Pillow, Buckner and Johnston,) knew that a surrender was *almost inevitable.*

Gen. Floyd said he wouldn't surrender, and took his original Division, and started for Nashville.

I rode over the battle field. There were over 1000 Yankees *left dead.* To give a correct list of the number killed, I ought to say 5000.

I rode over the field on which the battle, outside the breastworks was fought, and really, I would have supposed there were 3000 killed there; but Gens. Pillow and Floyd supposed there were 1000 killed outside the breastworks. Our loss must be fully 600, but I have not ascertained accurately what it is. We have a great many wounded. It seems strange, but every Yankee I saw on the battle field was shot through the head. It was remarkable!

Gens. Pillow's, Buckner's and Johnston's commands were taken, and probably one Regiment of Gen. Floyd's was also taken. Gen. Pillow himself escaped.

N. C. STATE CONVENTION.

Condensed from the Standard of the 26th.

Thursday last was occupied in acting on proposed amendments to the anti-distillation ordinance. The ordinance passed finally by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Atkinson, Battle of Edgecombe, Bogle, Brodnax, Bunting, Cannon, Christian, Cuningham, Darden, Dick, Dickson, Donthit, Edwards, Ellison, Foster of Ashe, Foy, Fuller, Gilmer, Gorrell, Green, Hicks, Holmes, Houston, Jones of Caldwell, Leak of Richmond, Lyon, McDuffie, McNeill of Cumberland, McNeill of Harnett, Miller, Mitchell, Myers, Osborne, Phifer, Rhodes, Royster, Satterthwaite, Shipp, Schenck, Smith of Macon, Spruill of Tyrrell, Starbuck, Strange, Strong of Mecklenburg, Strong of Wayne, Thompson, Thornton, Turner, Warren, Washington, Williamson, Wilson, Woodfin, Wooten—56.

NAYS—Messrs. Badger, Battle of Nash, Battle of Wake, Berry, Caldwell, Calloway, Council, Durham, Foster of Randolph, Graham, Hearne, Headen, Holden, Jones of Rowan, Joyce, Long, Mann, Manning, Meares, Mebane, Michal, Murrill, Reid, Ruffin, Sanders, Setzer, Smith of Johnston, Speed, Sprouse, Thomas of Carteret—30.

The ordinance is published elsewhere.

On Friday, Mr. Ruffin introduced the following resolution, which was adopted under a suspension of the rules:

"Whereas, certain rumors are current, that in the late battle on Roanoke Island, between the forces of the Confederate States and those of the United States, some of the former behaved badly: And whereas, certain regiments and companies of North Carolina Troops formed a part of the Confederate army then engaged, and it is the sincere desire of the Convention and of the people of this State to remove as soon as possible any such imputation on them, if unjust: It is therefore

"Resolved, That the Senators in Congress from this State be instructed to call for the official report of the said battle, and to send to this body a copy of the same, and also the proceedings of any Court of inquiry or Court martial that may be held touching the defence of the said Island, and the behaviour of the troops from this State engaged in the said battle."

Mr. Ruffin, from the Judiciary committee, reported a substitute for the ordinance to provide for the payment of bounties due deceased soldiers. The substitute is entitled "an ordinance to make some provision for soldiers dying in service," and passed its several readings under a suspension of the rule.

On Saturday, Mr. Battle of Wake introduced a resolution proposing to inquire as to the propriety of encouraging by State aid the establishment of a manufactory of cotton and woolen cards.

Mr. Strange, an ordinance to raise volunteers for the defence of the State. Having passed its first reading the rules were suspended, and after some discussion it was made the special order for Monday next.

Most of the day on Monday, says the Standard, was spent in considering an ordinance making provision for raising the funds to pay this State's quota of the Confederate War Tax. The ordinance provides for the issue of bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest.

A RE-ENLISTED VOLUNTEER.—A young volunteer in service in Col. Vance's regiment, writes as follows to his father in this place:—

"What do you think of my enlisting for the next two years? That is my intention. I have not the slightest idea in the world of being drafted. I will take to the swamp—I will walk 200 miles, to get into some company before I will go as a drafted soldier. It is a perfect scandal and a shame to think that the swollen army of the North is composed of men who have volunteered to subjugate us—they having no just cause to give for so doing—while we, having everything at stake—our families, homes, and liberty—to animate us to the conflict, should actually have to be drafted. It is a subject which cannot be dwelt upon with patience, but which our enemies will gloat over with inhuman, fiendish joy."

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At the Hospital in Raleigh, on the 14th inst., John Cox, aged 24 years. Mr. Cox was a native of Cabarrus county, and was a volunteer in Captain Rankin's company, from Gaston county, Col. Lee's Regiment.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Feb'y 26.

Beef on the hoof 8½ to 10; Bacon 18 to 19 for hog round; Corn 90 to 95; Super Flour 8 25 to 8 50, Family $9 to 9 25; Lard 18 to 20; Molasses 80 to 85; Nails $14 per keg; Osnaburgs 23 to 25; Irish Potatoes $8 per bbl; Pork 12½ to 14; Pea Nuts 95 to 1 05; Rice 4 to 4½; Sugar, brown 12½ to 13, yellow 13½ to 14, clarified 15, white 16 to 17; Salt 2 50 to $3 per bushel; Sheetings 23 to 25; Yarns 35 to 36 per lb.; Tallow 15 to 16; Whiskey $2 to 2 25; Peach Brandy $3 to 3 25; Apple do. 2 50 to $3.

THE FIGHT AT ROANOKE ISLAND.

The Richmond Enquirer has the following article relative to the late unfortunate disaster at Roanoke Island:

While doubt and anxiety pervades the public mind as to the disaster at Fort Donelson, the sad and melancholy affair at Roanoke Island seems temporarily forgotten. We are in possession of facts connected with that fight which we shall lay before the public for calm and impartial judgment.

On the morning of the 6th February, sixty vessels of the enemy appeared to the south of Roanoke Island. All day they were assembling, and early on the morning of the 7th, the signal for their advance was given. The command of Gen. Wise was at Nag's Head, there being no accommodation for them on the Island. Early on the morning of the 7th eight companies of the 2d regiment, Wise Legion, Lt. Col. Anderson, and two companies of the 1st regiment, Wise Legion, as a battalion, under Capt. Wise, were sent to the Island. The ten companies of Gen. Wise's command numbered about 450 men. On the morning of the 8th, Maj. Fry, with four other companies of the 1st regiment and Col. Green's battalion, were sent to the Island. Three companies were retained at Nag's Head to prevent the enemy landing on the Roanoke Sound shore of the beach, and to construct a ferry of lighters, and to save stores and baggage in case of retreat or disaster.

On the Island no preparations whatever had been made. Col. Shaw's regiment, Col. Jordan's, and three companies of Col. Martin's regiment had been on the Island for months. These regiments numbered, all present, 1,914. Of these about 1,700 were soldiers. There were 450 absent and sick, leaving 1,250 for all duty. From these, five batteries had to be manned, leaving on the morning of the 8th, only 803 North Carolina infantry reported foe duty. These had not been paid, or clothed, or fed, or drilled. The Island had no implements for the labor on the works, no teams but two pair of broken down mules, and no horses for field artillery. There were but three pieces of field artillery—one 24 pounder, one 18 pounder, and one brass howitzer—the mules drew the latter and the men the heavier pieces through the sand. There was only 12 pounder ammunition for any of the large pieces. The forts, built on the Island before General Wise was assigned to the command, were all in the wrong places—at the north end of the Island—leaving all the landings on the south end uncovered by a single battery. No breastworks had been made, and there were no tools to make any—the marshes at the south end of the Island had no defensive works upon them. But one steam tug and two barges were provided, and there were no means of retreat either by tugs or ferry—thus it will be seen there were provided no means of defence, and still less of escape, though timely notice and a providential warning of twenty-five days had been given. To the crime of inefficient defence, is to be added an interference with Gen. Wise's orders by Gen. Huger, who was utterly ignorant of the country he was to have defended. Gen. Wise ordered Gen. Henningsen to send the artillery horses by the beach road, and the guns by the Currituck section of the Albemarle canal, where they could be towed to the island. This order Gen Huger changed, and thus no artillery reached the island.

The cavalry of the Wise Legion had been detained in Richmond.

But 450 of the Wise Legion and two companies of North Carolina infantry got into the fight; the balance of the North Carolina infantry were held in reserve.

Unfortunately, Gen. Wise was prostrated on the second day after his arrival at Nag's Head, with pleurisy, threatening pneumonia. He had been at Nag's Head about nine days. Though in painful illness, he issued all necessary orders, and sent over the troops. He ordered a division of the whole force on the island—one third to cover the landing at Pugh's, one-third the landing at Ashby's and one third to be held in reserve. These orders were not executed—no force was put at Pugh's, and Col. Jordan, who was placed at Ashby's, fell back, without a struggle, from the enemy's landing. Under cover of a steamer, on the evening of the 7th, the enemy landed 10,000 men after having bombarded the forts on the 7th for six hours and a half.

There was no wharf for our boats to land at, and Colonel Anderson's men had to leap into water four feet deep, and wade ashore.

On the night of the 7th, Captain Wise with 10 of the Blues and 10 of the Rangers was on picket; the next morning, with his 20 men and the balance of the Rangers, he drove in the enemy's pickets and brought on the action early in the morning; but it did not become general until half past 7 or 8 o'clock. After driving in the pickets he was ordered with his battalion—the Blues and Capt. Coles' company—to cover the left flank, Col. Shaw thinking the right well protected by a deep looking cypress swamp. About 10 o'clock Capt. Wise found his battalion exposed to the galling fire of a regiment; turning to Captain Coles he said, "This fire is very hot; tell Col. Anderson we must fall back or be reinforced." Captain Coles turned to pass the order and was shot through the heart, dying instantly. Captain Wise was wounded first in the arm and next through the lungs, which latter wound threw him to the ground. He was borne to the Hospital in charge of the gallant Surgeon Coles, and received two additional wounds while being borne from the field. That evening Surgeon Coles put him into a boat to send him to Nag's Head, but the enemy fired upon it, and he was obliged to return. The enemy seemed to regret this, and treated him very kindly, taking him out of the boat on a mattress, and starting back to the hospital. The next day about 11 o'clock, A. M., he calmly and in his perfect senses, without suffering, softly passed away. Colonel Hawkins and Lieut. Col. Betts, of 19th New York regiment, were with him when he died, and wept like generous hearted soldiers. The former said. *"there is a brave man."*

Captains Wise, Coles and Selden were special marks for the enemy—the latter did terrible execution with his gun. The enemy admit 300 killed and wounded, while our estimate of their loss is from 400 to 600.

The Zouaves approached our lines under a *white* flag, causing our men to mistake it for a surrender. They arose and gave three cheers and the enemy fired upon them in the act of cheering. They then *en masse* literally crowded upon and crushed our battery of field pieces, and about the same time the enemy passed through the cypress swamp which Colonel Shaw thought impassable, and turned there right flank. They also turned the left after Captains Wise and Coles fell, and thus cut off the retreat of our forces across Roanoke Sound to the beach, and thus the struggle ended about one P. M., but the fighting was kept up irregularly all that day and part of Sunday. Col. Shaw ordered a retreat early, and Col. Jordan's men were completely demoralized by his order to take care of themselves. Lieut. Col. Green and Major Fry never got into action.

Thus 450 men of the Wise Legion and North Carolina infantry, fought upwards of 5,000 of the enemy, at an indefensible place for five hours and a half—losing at the outside 12 killed and 30 wounded, whilst damaging the enemy from 300 to 500; counting to the enemy for every man of the Wise Legion engaged man for man. The fighting was against all odds, and none was ever cooler, firmer or more stubborn. Gen. Burnside said to Surgeon Coles that in all his experience he had never known so small a body of men to give so much trouble, and cause so much loss to so overwhelming a force. The men of the Wise Legion did all that the same number of men could have done.

And now, why did Gen. Wise fight his men against such odds? In answer, we have to say, that *he had no election.* When the department was organized, and before his Legion left Richmond, he repaired in person to the Island, examined into its condition, and hurried back a month ago to warn his superiors at Norfolk and Richmond of the indefensible condition of the Island, and its utter want of means of defence.

His remonstrance at Richmond was met by a peremptory order to the Island, and there to defend it; and at Norfolk he was told that *men* were not wanted. All we wanted were *"supplies, coolness and hard work."* After this he was obliged to work and fight without means and without men. No men ever behaved with greater coolness; but there was no time to work, and his Legion fought ten to one up to the muzzle, and without flinching. The government had permitted the golden time for work to pass unimproved; the delay of the enemy, caused by providential interference, had not been improved by the Confederate authorities, and, notwithstanding the glorious performance of his Legion, all was lost—the granary and the larder of Norfolk is gone—and the enemy are at the back door of Norfolk. Upon whose shoulders the blame should fall, we cannot say. General Wise is free from all censure. If there is to be no investigation into such disasters, we hope that the Department will honestly and openly assume the responsibility, and that Congress and the people will look out for better preparation in the future.

Gen. Wise's Legion was not constituted like other brigades, he was required to raise his own command, and there never was one company assigned to him by the War Department. He recruited three full regiments and one battalion of eight companies of infantry, eight companies of cavalry and four companies of artillery. And notwithstanding that he recruited and armed this command, one regiment was separated from it and sent to South Carolina, without even the respect of consulting him; another divided and dissipated—his cavalry and artillery are now ordered to North Carolina, and Gen. Wise ordered to report at Manassas with three companies of infantry. If, by this order to report at Manassas, the Department mean to insinuate that any portion of the responsibility of the Roanoke disaster belongs to Gen. Wise, let Congress call for the correspondence between the Department and Gen. Wise, and the public can then decide where the responsibility should properly rest.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT ROANOKE.

The correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, Dr. Shepardson, who was at the battle of Roanoke on duty as a surgeon, furnishes that paper with a list of our killed and wounded. Of the 16 killed, 13 were North Carolinians, and of the 39 wounded 17 are North Carolinians, as follows:—

Killed.—Capt. O. Jennings Wise, 46th Va.;
Capt. Coles, Company I, 46th Va.;
Lieut. William B. Selden, C. S A.;
Lieut. Neill T. Monroe, Company E, 8th N. C.; shot in breast.
James D. Horne, 8th N. C.
Corporal Lane, " "
R. W. Cameron, " "
Thos. P. Mulleneaux, 2d N. C.
Johnston Williams, " "
Serg't Jno. H. Talley, " "
S. J. Claiborne, " "
Alfred B. Scott, " "
John S. Turpin, " "
Wm. Bennett, 46th Va.
Wm. Wilson, N. C. State Guards.
Chas. Bailey, " " "
Total killed 16

Wounded.—Fifty-ninth Virginia.—Lt. Walker, Geo. Collins, Thos. Robins, William David, John Ray, Lt. Edgar Miller, John Lawson, Jas. A. Snell, Dennis Cussick, John Smith, Wm. E. Quigley, Lt. Isadore Potier.

Forty-sixth Virginia.—Frank Gamble, Frank Johnson, Henry Ahler, G. W. Jarvis, Lt. Fred. Carter, Wm. Nute, Robert Thomas, Chas. H. Thompson, Benj. Burgess, David Bishop.

31*st North Carolina.*—J. W. Wardsworth, in lungs, probably mortal; William H. Werner, right arm.

8th North Carolina.—Corporal J. H. Anderson, finger shot off; James W. Haney, flesh wound in thigh; William Sikes, severe, right arm; Edward Russ, severe in head; Captain Jos. W. Whitson, slight in leg; James Snowden, Company B, in hand; Martin Etheridge, in hand; J. J. Sloan, in arm; Jos. Jarvis, in head.

2d North Carolina.—W. H. Wofford, Company D, in arm; William L. Wilson, Company A, in leg; Jacob P. Jarrett, in head; G. W. Graves, in forehead.

17*th North Carolina (in Fort Bartow.)*—James Green, severe in shoulder; Wm. Groves, severe in thigh. Total, 39.

Generally the wounds are very slight, and, with few exceptions, are rapidly recovering. All are now in a hospital at Elizabeth City; but will be removed to Norfolk as soon as proper transportation can be provided. Medical supplies and medicine have been sent down from Norfolk, and every possible attention given to relieve their sufferings.

Bad.—We notice in the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel that a public meeting was called on a certain evening last week for the purpose of taking measures to defend the city from invasion. But the meeting was not held, or a sufficient number did not attend to transact the business. And what do you suppose is the reason assigned for the non-attendance of the citizens? why it is stated *the weather was too inclement!* That's too bad. The weather too inclement for people to turn out to adopt measures for their own protection! It is really disgraceful to the city of Augusta. If the yankees should happen to get there with their gun boats they won't regard any weather as too inclement to prevent their driving the citizens from their dwellings. When will the people of the South learn to act promptly and vigorously?

Charlotte Democrat.

Fayetteville, Ark.—Fayetteville, Arkansas, has been burnt by order of Gen. McCulloch. Fayetteville was a flourishing village, the county seat of Washington, Ark., and situated 200 miles northwest of Little Rock. It has been heretofore the centre of an active trade, and had two large and flourishing schools, one for each sex. Fayetteville contained a U. S. land office, three churches and a handsome courthouse. The current of emigration was setting strongly towards Fayetteville, and as far back as 1853 it had a population of 1,500 or more.

Sewing Needles.—A blacksmith in Wilkes county has commenced the manufacture of ladies' Sewing Needles, and will soon be able to supply any required quantity. The sample which we have seen is for sewing cambric and fine linen, and to all appearance will answer every purpose, equal to the best imported, and "warranted not to cut in the eye."

Sewing cotton and sewing needles are now being made in the Southern Confederacy—who will start a button factory?—*Iredell Express.*

THE FORT DONELSON BATTLE.

Fort Donelson is on the Cumberland river, two miles from the town of Dover. The surrounding country is a succession of hills, heavily timbered in places, but for the most part covered with small trees and brushwood. This had been levelled to allow the play of artillery, but, as was subsequently found, seriously interfered with the movements of the troops. In front of the fort, at a distance of half a mile or thereabouts, were our lines of entrenchments, and beyond, still further, the lines of the enemy.

Our troops numbered about 12,000, and were under the command of Generals Floyd, Pillow, Buckner, and Brushrod R. Johnson. Active hostilities commenced as early as Tuesday morning, but were confined to the outposts and pickets. A battalion of Mississippi cavalry, under command of Col. Forrest, that day encountered a strong skirmishing party of Federals, but finally succeeded in repulsing them with considerable loss. At night, the fires of the Federal camps were plainly visible, and at dusk long lines of troops could be discerned moving into position.

On Wednesday morning our artillery opened fire upon the enemy, and both armies prepared for serious work, but nothing in the shape of infantry encounters interrupted the cannonading which continued during the day.

Thursday witnessed a repetition of the events of Wednesday. There was some fighting between the infantry and sharp shooters of both armies that were engaged in picking off those who exposed themselves to this species of certain death. The gunboats on this day came up the river and opened a vigorous fire on Fort Donelson; but after a severe exchanging of shots for several hours, fell back disabled.

Friday the cannonading was more terrible than at any time during the week. Again the gunboats renewed their attack, and again they were compelled to retire, this time thoroughly *hors du combat.* The infantry also engaged, and the blaze of musketry was visible along our entire lines. During the fight a desperate charge was made by two Illinois regiments upon the Second Kentucky and Tenth Tennessee, but they were met almost hand to hand, and sent back howling to their entrenchments, leaving a frightful proportion of their number dead and mangled upon the field. The day closed without any practical advantage to either party. We held our own and the enemy maintained their position. The loss was less than 100 on our side, principally from shell, and that of the Federals severe.

Saturday was the Rubicon of Fort Donelson. The enemy had received strong reinforcements during the week, and now they numbered, according to their own estimates, 50,000 men. Snow lay on the ground to the depth of three inches, and a cold blinding sleet poured incessantly in the faces of our soldiers. Still, with all these odds, they faltered not. Early in the day the order came from headquarters to make a vigorous attack on the right flank of the Federal army, which, 35,000 strong, was posted on the opposite hills, under command of Gen. Grant. Not more than 10,000 of our men engaged in this movement, but such was the impetuosity of their advance that the enemy fled in confusion from their entrenchments.

Charge after charge was made by our regiments, and the ground was covered with the slain. 300 prisoners, including several officers belonging to an Illinois regiment, 4 batteries, and 3500 stand of arms, were captured. The former are now in a Confederate prison. The two latter may have been retaken, but this fact is not yet known. Everywhere, in the earlier part of the day, our flag was victorious.

The Federal commander finding that his right had been turned, and that the day would be lost but for some decisive effort, concentrated his troops in the afternoon on our right and making a sudden plunge, after a long and desperate struggle redeemed his morning's loss by capturing a portion of our entrenchments. The dead lay piled up in heaps, their gore trickling in red lines along the snow in every direction. Still our troops fought on, contesting inch by inch the ground they were compelled to vacate. At nightfall the firing ceased, and at twelve o'clock Pillow telegraphed to Nashville: "The day is ours; we have repulsed the enemy with great loss to them and with considerable loss to ourselves. We want reinforcements." Reinforcements were not forthcoming, however, and Sunday morning found the Federal army strengthened by 30,000 fresh men, encompassing the place and completely surrounding our forces. The fight was renewed at five o'clock, A. M., but it being useless to contend against such odds, the fort and army capitulated to the enemy on their own terms.

Floyd, Pillow, and Buckner fought like heroes. They were everywhere, animating their men, constantly under fire, and encouraging them by their example and presence. As the regiments moved on to the charge, Floyd would rise in his stirrups and shout: "Be steady, boys, and aim low—fear not. the day will be ours."

The total number of our killed and wounded is estimated at from 2500 to 3000. That of the Federals from 4 to 6000.

We had four field batteries and several regiments of cavalry, all of which have doubtless fallen into the hands of the enemy.

The enemy are represented to have fought nobly, far better than the Northern soldiers have ever fought before; but most, if not all of them, were from the West, sturdy farmers and backwoodsmen, and, like ourselves, accustomed to the use of arms.

Had reinforcements been sent forward, so that eight or ten thousand fresh men could have stood the brunt of the battle on Saturday afternoon, instead of our jaded soldiers, Fort Donelson would not have fallen; but the lack of this effective strength enabled the enemy to completely hem our little army in, and extend their lines in crescent shape from river bank to river bank around us.

[Here the writer describes rumored occurrences in Nashville when the result of the battle was known, and concludes:]

Such is a history of the battle of Fort Donelson, already memorable as the fiercest yet on the record of the Southern Confederacy. It is necessarily meagre, because one pair of eyes, in a wounded body, could not see all that transpired upon an extensive battle-field.—*Cor. Rich. Dis.*

Murfreesboro', Tenn.—Murfreesboro', Tenn., where Gen. Sidney Johnston's army have made a stand, is in Rutherford county, immediately on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and about 32 miles southeast of Nashville. It is located in a beautiful plain, surrounded by a healthy and fertile country. The Union University at this place is a flourishing Institution, founded by the Baptists in 1841. There is also a female Institute, under the direction of the Baptists; one Bank and five Churches. Two newspapers were published here previous to the war. The people are wealthy, highly refined and well educated. Murfreesboro' was the capital of Tennessee from 1817 to 1827, when the State-house was consumed by fire.

New Orleans.—New Orleans is represented as having been made almost impregnable. The shell road and every avenue of approach to the city are defended by very powerful batteries, sweeping them for miles, while on either side felled trees form an impenetrable abattis out into the swamp. And to man the fortifications and aid in the defence, they have a force of no less than 50,000 men, under Maj. General Lovell.

CONVENTION ORDINANCES.

FROM THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

AN ORDINANCE

To provide for Funding the Treasury Notes of North Carolina and for other purposes.

1. *Be it ordained, &c.,* That any of the Treasury notes issued or hereafter to be issued under the ordinance of this Convention, ratified the 1st of December, 1861, directing the issue of three millions of Treasury notes, as well as those issued by an ordinance of the present session, entitled, "An ordinance to provide for the assumption and payment of the Confederate Tax," may be funded at the will of the holder, in coupon Bonds of the State, to be prepared by the Treasurer, and payable 20 years after date, or sooner, at the pleasure of the State, and bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the Treasury, or in six per cent. bonds of the State, payable 30 years after the 1st of January, 1862, interest payable semi-annually, exchangeable in Treasury notes at the option of the holder, from time to time, until the Treasury notes fall due, said bonds being of the denominations of $500 and $100 in equal portions.

2. That all taxes due to the State or to counties, and for school purposes, or taxes for the poor, and all payments for entries of public lands, and all other dues to the State, and all fines and forfeitures for the use of the State or counties, shall be paid in Treasury notes of the State or of the Confederate States, or in the notes of the solvent Banks of this State as shall receive and continue to receive and pay out as money at par the Treasury notes of this State, or in gold and silver coin; and it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to issue instructions to the Sheriffs and tax collectors in the several counties on this subject, and it shall not be lawful for any Sheriff or collector to receive taxes in any other funds than as directed by the Treasurer under this ordinance.

3. That all the Treasury Notes funded in Bonds, or paid into the Treasury for taxes or other public dues, may be re-issued in payment of the debts of the State, or in exchange for six *per cent.* bonds of the State, on application of the holder at any time before the notes fall due: *Provided,* That the Treasury Notes issued to pay the Confederate tax shall not be used to pay the debts of the State; and the Treasurer and Comptroller shall each keep an account of all notes re-issued, and those re-funded in bonds from time to time, and the date of such transaction, and particularly noting the interest on each bond when taken up, and the amount of interest due on each bond when exchanged for Treasury notes, and in all cases shall charge the party receiving such bonds with the interest due at the time of delivery.

4. That as the exigencies of the public service may, in the opinion of the Governor, require before the first day of January, 1863, the public treasurer is authorized and required to issue other Treasury Notes as aforesaid, not exceeding in amount the further sum of $1,500,000, and that the said notes shall be prepared, signed and issued as in the said ordinance, ratified on the first day of December, 1861.

5. That the aggregate amount of said Treasury Notes outstanding at any one time, and of the bonds given in exchange for or discharge of Treasury notes as aforesaid, shall not exceed the amount of such notes authorized by law heretofore, or in this ordinance.

6. That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, as soon as convenient, to issue Treasury Notes of the denominations of $5, $10 and $20 in equal amounts, instead of, and to exchange for, any of the Treasury Notes heretofore issued, not bearing interest, of the denominations of $50 and $100, on the application of the holders of said notes; and when so taken up or exchanged, the said notes of $50 and $100 shall be cancelled, and the same shall be noted by the Treasurer on his books and on the books of the Comptroller.

7. That if any one shall falsely forge, or knowingly pass, or offer to pass, any false, forged, or counterfeited paper, purporting to be a Treasury Note or bond of this State, he shall be liable to indictment in the Superior Courts in the county in which such offence may be committed, and on conviction thereof, shall suffer all the pains and penalties, according to the 59th section of the 34th chapter of the Revised Code.

8. That in addition to the Treasury Notes heretofore ordered to be issued, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to issue one million of dollars, in small denominations, to wit: $400,000 in the denomination of $2, $400,000 in the denomination of $1, $100,000 in the denomination of 50 cents, $50,000 in the denomination of 25 cents, $25,000 in the denomination of 20 cents and $25,000 in the denomination of 10 cents, payable on the first day of January, 1866, to be used in liquidation of any claims against the State to persons willing to receive the same, but not to be funded in bonds of the State, but shall be receivable in payment of taxes or other public dues; and he shall keep an accurate account of the issues, from time to time, made under this section of this ordinance.

9. That no bank receiving the Treasury Notes of this State, as contemplated in the second section of this ordinance, shall be required to receive, or have on hand at any one time, more than two-fifths of the capital stock of such bank in said notes.

10. That so much of the act of the General Assembly, entitled "an act to provide ways and means for the defence of the State," ratified September 18, 1861, as authorizes the issue of $1,000,000 of the denominations of $2, $1, 50 cents, 25 cents, 20 cents, 10 cents and 5 cents, and also the ordinance of the Convention, ratified December 1, 1861, directing the issue of $3,000,000 of Treasury notes, and "the ordinance to provide for the assumption and payment of the Confederate tax," as well as all the issues of Treasury notes and bonds under said act and ordinances, are hereby ratified and confirmed.

11. That in the event of the inability of the Public Treasurer or Comptroller to sign the Treasury Notes authorized by law to be issued as speedily as the demands on the Treasury may require, then it shall be lawful for either of them to employ some discreet person by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, to sign and countersign the said notes, whose names shall be published in the newspapers in the city of Raleigh.

12. That this ordinance may be repealed or modified by the General Assembly, but so as not to affect any transactions had or rights vested under the same, previous to such modification or repeal.

Cotton and Wool Cards.—The following ordinance was passed by the Convention on Monday last. We learn that Mr. A. F. Purefoy of Forestville, an ingenious and enterprising young man, is disposed to undertake the manufacture of cards, if he can obtain the necessary machinery.

AN ORDINANCE *To encourage the manufacture of Cotton and Wool Cards.*

Be it ordained, &c., That if any person or persons shall erect buildings and construct machinery for the purpose of manufacturing Cotton and Wool Cards, and shall make proof to the Governor of the cost of such works, the Governor be and he is hereby authorized to draw on the Treasury for sums not exceeding the cost of said works, to be loaned to the owners thereof on the execution by them of bonds payable to the State with sufficient security, conditioned to repay such sums at such time as the General Assembly may prescribe, and with such interest as may be required, not exceeding six per cent per annum: *Provided further,* That the cards thus manufactured shall in the first place be offered for sale to the citizens of this State.

An Ordinance to Tax Money.—Be it ordained, &c., That hereafter all moneys on hand and all moneys on deposit with individuals, or in the Banks or other corporations, shall be taxed one-fifth of one per cent. as now imposed on money at interest; and all persons having money in possession or on deposit as aforesaid, on the 1st day of April in each and every year, shall be required to list the same when they list other taxable property, under the same liabilities and responsibilities as now imposed by law for a failure or neglect to list other taxable property: *Provided,* That bank notes and Confederate Treasury notes shall be considered as money: *Provided further,* That the provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to those who may have less than one hundred dollars to list: *And provided further,* That this ordinance may be modified or repealed by the General Assembly.

NORTHERN NEWS.

NORFOLK, Feb'y 28.—From the New York Tribune of the 26th, Herald of the 25th, and other dates, we clip the following:

The N. Y. Herald gives a table, showing the Federal losses at Fort Donelson, which foots up as follows: Killed, 401; wounded, 1,515; captured 250. Total loss, 2,166.

CHICAGO, Feb'y 25.—The official returns show 321 killed, 1,054 wounded, and 150 missing, in Gen. McClernand's Division, at the fight at Fort Donelson.

CAIRO, ILL., Feb'y 24.—An arrival from Fort Donelson reports that the enemy has strong fortifications on Pine Bluffs, twelve miles this side of Nashville, and were concentrating a large force there, and would make a desperate stand.

From Fortress Monroe.—The steamer Baltimore, which left here several days ago with ammunition for the Burnside Expedition, returned from Hatteras to-day.

The 9th N. Y. Regiment had made an expedition up the Chowan river with three gunboats, but having found the enemy in full force, returned without making an attack.

Among the passengers by the Baltimore is Chas. Henry Foster, who was reported killed at Winton by Southern papers.

The election ordered by the Provisional Governor of North Carolina, to take place on Saturday, resulted, as far as the returns have been received, in the re-election of Mr. Foster to Congress. The ordinances of the Convention were also ratified.

The object of the expedition of the 9th New York Regiment was to destroy the railroad bridges on the Black Water and Chowan Rivers.

The enemy fired at our gunboats, and in retaliation the town was shelled.

The greater part of the Burnside Expedition was still at Roanoke Island, and Gen. Williams' brigade at Hatteras had received orders to proceed there.

The Tribune has the following items: Several days have passed since a gun has been fired from the Rebel batteries on the lower Potomac, although numerous vessels have sailed by them, up and down, in the day time and at night. Although Rebel cannon seem to be in their places, our officers begin to doubt whether it be not their counterfeit presentments in the shape of blackened logs, and whether the gunners have not left the banks of the Potomac. Two Whitworth guns reached Gen. Hooker yesterday, and will be used to ascertain the true facts of the case.

We are well assured that a proposition from the Rebel leaders for a new *compromise* has been submitted to our Government, and that either the programme or its substance is in the hands of a leading Democrat of our City. The object of the Rebels in transmitting it to him we presume to be the manufacture of public sentiment in its behalf. The gist of the proposition we understand to run thus:

1. An Armistice for a specified term, with a view to a peaceful adjustment of all differences.

2. A Convention of the States, with a view to such a revision of the Federal Constitution as will induce the slaveholding Rebels to condescend to govern us in the future on terms nearly as favorable as in the past.

The Herald advances the opinion that a great battle will soon occur near Nashville. The Confederates were actively engaged at Columbus on Monday, for an important movement.

A bill passed the House on Tuesday, prohibiting all military officers from restoring fugitives from justice; thus virtually repealing the fugitive slave law.

A resolution was also adopted, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of imposing an export duty of three cents per pound on cotton, and that no cotton shall be sent away until the tax is paid.

The Herald says that Gen. Tilghman has been sent to the Illinois penitentiary at Alton, and to remain there until his blood cools.

The Lincoln Government has taken military possession of all telegraph lines in the U. States.

The Herald warns the Federal Congress that this is no time to allow the import of foreign goods to increase, and says that in a few months the exports of food to Europe may cease; and if cotton is not ready to take their place, the deficiency will have to be supplied by gold.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—A most disastrous fire occurred here to-day during a furious storm of snow and hail. An immense amount of property was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $750,000. 2000 bales of cotton and 80,000 bushels of corn and oats were among the goods destroyed.

A terrific storm raged throughout the North on Monday, causing great destruction to property in New York and Brooklyn. Buildings and steeples were blown down, shipping damaged, and great injury caused to buildings in Washington, Baltimore and other cities.

Markets.—NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—More confidence is felt in the cotton trade. Middling Uplands are quoted at from 22 to 23 cents pr pound.

Liverpool, Feb. 7.—The stock of American cotton at Liverpool is 204,970 bales. The quantity of cotton at sea at the present time from America is not a single bale, while at this date last year there were 310,000 bales.

The Situation at Columbus.—Memphis papers of the 21st say that Columbus had been evacuated by order of Gen. Beauregard, and that all the men, guns and stores had been removed to an Island forty-five miles down the river, which is being rapidly fortified under the special inspection of Beauregard, who has the services of 1,000 negroes, owned by the river planters.

Re-Enlistment.—A correspondent from Yorktown informs us that the Louisiana Zouave battalion has re-enlisted for the war. The spirit of re-enlisting has exceeded the most sanguine expectations.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Brigadier Generals.—It is stated that in executive session on Thursday last the Senate confirmed A. B. Hill and J. J. Pettigrew, both of North Carolina, as Brigadier Generals.

We know of no such North Carolinian as A. B. Hill.

Salt-making.—The Executive Council of S. C. has set apart $50,000 of the State funds to encourage and force forward the manufacture of salt.

WAR NEWS.

Occupation of Nashville by the Enemy.—LYNCHBURG, Feb. 26.—The Republican has a special despatch, dated Bristol to-day, stating that the enemy occupied Nashville on Sunday.

The Confederate prisoners taken at Fort Donelson number about 7,000. There were 500 killed and 1,500 wounded The enemy admit a loss of from 6,000 to 10,000 killed and wounded.

General Floyd saved all his command but the 20th Mississippi, and the Guy and Jackson batteries. They were taken prisoners.

From the Potomac Line.—NORFOLK, Feb. 28.—We learn that it was reported in Baltimore on yesterday, that Gen. Banks had crossed the Potomac and had been badly beaten and driven back by our forces.

We are not at liberty to say how we obtained this information—suffice it to say, we obtained it from a source likely to know.

It is also stated that they had sent on to Baltimore from Washington for a number of cars to convey the large number of killed and wounded.

Day Book.

RICHMOND, Feb. 28.—Private letters from Winchester furnish information that Gen. Jackson had caused the removal of the stores from that point in anticipation of an early attack from the enemy. The same letters also state that a report prevails that the enemy have crossed or were crossing, in large force, at Williamsport. The distance from Williamsport to Winchester, by the Martinsburg and Winchester Turnpike, is 34 miles and the roads are represented to be almost impassable.—*Dispatch.*

LYNCHBURG, Feb. 27.—A private letter received from Centreville last night, says the Virginian, stated that our forces had received orders to send their sick to the rear, and put themselves in marching order. By passengers who arrived on last night's train the above report is confirmed and they also state that the women and children were ordered to leave yesterday morning. The Virginian understands from the same source that the Yankees have succeeded in cutting another road through the woods to Fairfax.

A number of ladies, says the Republican, the wives of the officers and others in the army, arrived here yesterday evening from Manassas, having left that place in obedience to an order from Gen. Johnston. This, in conjunction with sending off the sick, is conjectured to mean either that an advance of the enemy is anticipated, or that our army will make some movement. We are inclined to suppose the latter will be the case.

From Suffolk.—SUFFOLK, Va., Feb. 27.—Couriers have recently arrived from Edenton and the vicinity of Winton, and report nothing to be seen or heard of the Yankees. Except the occasional landing of troops at Newport News, there is no sign of the advance of the foe, and yet it is the fixed conviction of all, that a battle is soon to take place.

Two men were brought here last night from the neighborhood of Edenton, charged with Union sentiments. One of them, I understand, has two sons in the Confederate army, is the owner of 10 or 12 slaves, and was on the eve of joining a Volunteeer company when arrested. If guilty, they should be punished, but it not they should be cleared, and every stain upon their character removed.—*Cor. Pet. Express.*

The Arkansas Victory.—The following is confirmatory of the late reported victory:

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 17, 1862.—To G. W. Clark, Major, A. Q. M., Fort Smith: A big fight occurred at Pratt's Store this evening, in which M'Rae's, McNary's, Hebert's and one Missouri regiment were engaged. The enemy were signally repulsed, with a loss of 700; our loss said to be 100. The 7th Iowa were literally cut to pieces. This news came by Dr. Smith, of the Missouri army, who saw in the fight. J. H. S.

We learn that Major-General Loring has been appointed to take command of all the forces near the North Carolina coast and south of Norfolk.

Richmond Examiner.

Ransom's Cavalry.—Five of Capt. Whitaker's co. of this N. C. Regiment have been taken prisoners, along with two Virginians.

Liberal Donation.—Captain T. H. Brierly, who commands the steamer Col. Kennett, running between Memphis and New Orleans, has donated ten thousand dollars for the purpose of equipping and arming a regiment of soldiers for the Confederate service. This is truly patriotic.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

NORTH-CAROLINIANS! OUR COUNTRY NEEDS your aid for its protection and defence against an invading foe. The President of the Confederate States has made a requisition upon our State to complete her quota of troops in the field. Our own borders are invaded by the enemy in force now threatening an advance to deprive us of liberty, properly, and all that we hold dear as a self-governing and free people. We must resist him at all hazards and by every means in our power. He wages war for our subjugation—a war forced upon us in wrong, and prosecuted without right and in a spirit of vengeful wickedness without a parallel in the history of warfare among civilized nations. As you value your rights of self-government; all the blessings of freedom; the hallowed endearments of home and fireside; of family and kindred, I call upon you to rally to their defence, and to sustain the noble and sacred cause in which we are engaged.

North Carolina has always proved true, constant and brave, in the hour of trial and of danger. Never let it be said in the future that she has failed to maintain this high renown. If we are threatened now more than heretofore, and upon our own soil, let our exertions be equal to every demand on our patriotism, honor and glory. No temporary reverses dampened the ardor of your ancestors, even though the enemy marched in columns through the State. The fires of liberty still burned brightly in their breasts. They were moved to new energy, and resisted by gallant deeds, with abiding hope and unflinching courage and perseverance, bravely contending with enemies at home as well as the foreign foe, until, after a struggle of seven long years, our Independence was achieved and acknowledged. Let us imitate their glorious example. The enemy is redoubling his efforts, and straining every nerve to overrun our country and subjugate us to his domination—his avarice and ambition. Already it is proposed in their Congress to establish a territorial government in a portion of our State. Now is the time to prove our zeal and animate by our example.

I call upon the brave and patriotic men of our State to volunteer, from the mountains to the sea. You are wanted to fill up our quota in the Confederate Army, and for the special defence of the State. I rely, with entire confidence, for a prompt and cheerful response to this call upon your patriotism and valor. Tender yourselves in companies and in squads under officers of your own selection. You will be at once accepted and organized into regiments under the laws that are or may be made, and which it is my duty to execute. The Adjutant General of the State will issue the necessary orders for this purpose.

Fellow-Citizens!—Your first allegiance is due to the North Carolina. Rally to her banners. Let every man do his duty, and our country will be safe.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Raleigh, this 22d of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

{SEAL.}

HENRY T. CLARK.

Iron and Nails at Auction.

ON Thursday, the 20th of March, at Smithfield Depot, on N. C. R. R., will be sold at Public Auction.

52,000 lbs. IRON, assorted 1 to 10 inches.
100 kegs NAILS, 4's to 12.

Persons attending sale by R. R. can return same day. Wanted, 500 bbls. FAMILY FLOUR, cash on delivery.

W. H. AVERA, Smithfield, N. C.

Feb'y 25, 1862. 3-3tpd

SHOES.

MEN'S BROGANS and WOMEN'S SHOES, North Carolina Manufacture. For sale by

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Feb'y 27, 1862. 3-2t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING. MARCH 3, 1862.

FAST DAY.—No similar occasion was ever so generally observed in this town as the day of fasting, humiliation and prayer appointed by the President for Friday last. Nearly every place of business was closed, and appropriate services were held in the Churches. Let us hope that the people of the Confederate States, individually and collectively, may, through God's blessing, take a new and better start from that day.

IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.—We are indebted to a friend for the following letter, which we publish, suppressing the name of the port at which the arrival took place. It is dated February 28th (Friday last.) The Nashville, it will be remembered, is the Confederate war vessel which has been so long watched in an English port by the U. S. ship Tuscarora. Her escape from the Tuscarora, and from all the Yankee navy, and safe arrival with such a valuable cargo, is a subject for deep thankfulness to Providence:—

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The "Rebel" steamer Nashville, from Southampton, England, Commander Pegram, came into Port early this morning. She touched at Bermuda, where she met with the Captain and crew of the Schooner Pearl, which left here just three weeks ago last night The Captain of the Nashville being at a loss what port to make, Mr. Pender proposed to take him in here. The proffer was gladly accepted, and taking the Captain of the Pearl as Pilot, he brought her in all safe, despite the blockade. The blockade fired two or three broadsides at the "Rebel," but her nearest shots fell short at least a quarter of a mile. The Nashville fired one shot only, which fell short about 100 yards.

Mr. Pender informs me that the cargo of the Nashville is worth to the Confederacy about $2,000,000, but I could not learn of what it consisted.

Mr. Pender left his vessel and cargo at Bermuda, in order to get the Nashville in here, and deserves well of the Confederacy for this act of devotion to the South.

Two days before reaching here the Nashville came up with a Northern vessel bound for St. Domingo, laden with Flour, Pork, Cheese and Butter, which she burnt, and brought the Captain and crew here as Prisoners.

Capt. Pegram says Spirits Turpentine is worth $2 50 per gallon in Liverpool.

Mr Pender says that he has not met with such thorough secessionists anywhere as at Bermuda. He only saw *one* man who sympathized with the North.

He left his cargo in the hands of an Agent to be shipped to Liverpool.

VOLUNTEERING.—We hear from various parts of the State that the spirit of patriotism is fully aroused, and volunteers are mustering by hundreds and thousands. We think that fully one thousand have come forward within two or three weeks in this and Robeson, Moore and Harnett counties. And we see by a communication in the Standard that seven companies are now being organized in Mecklenburg county, upwards of 800 being already enrolled.

In Wilson county, a company of 90 men was raised and on the way to Raleigh in 48 hours.

RE-ENLISTMENTS.—The Wilmington Journal learns that the Bladen Artillery, Captain John A. Richardson, have without an exception re-enlisted for the war. This fine company is in service at Confederate Point, near Wilmington.

In the 28th Regiment, Col. James H. Lane, also in service at Wilmington, six companies have re-enlisted, two others were in process of re-organization on Saturday, and the remaining two companies were expected to do likewise. The six companies already re-enlisted are commanded by Captains Edwards, Lowe, Montgomery, Barringer, Martin and Moody. The 12 months term of this regiment is not more than half expired.

DEFENCE.—The Wilmington Journal publishes the following Ordinance passed by the Convention. Under it the sum which our Committee of Safety had resolved to raise by voluntary subscription, and expend for defence, can be recovered:—

AN ORDINANCE *Conferring on the Commissioners of the Town of Wilmington and other Towns, certain powers for the defence thereof.*

Be it ordained, &c., That the Commissioners of the town of Wilmington shall have power to place obstructions in the river, and to erect, or to complete if already in process of erection, any work or works upon or at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, or around, near or within the said town, which they may deem necessary for the defence thereof, and also, for the like purpose to purchase cannon, powder, ball and other munitions of war. Provided, That the said obstructions are placed in the river with the consent of the Confederate officer in command.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, That to meet the expenses, &c., the Commissioners shall have power to borrow money and to lay taxes, &c.

SEC. 3. Be it further ordained, That whenever the commanding officer shall certify that the expenses incurred by the Commissioners under this ordinance were necessary for the State defence, the same shall be a charge upon the public treasury. Provided, That application shall have first been made to the Confederate Government, and they shall have failed to assume the payment of the same six months after said application.

SEC. 4. That the provisions of this ordinance be extended to the Commissioners of the towns of Newbern and Washington, or any other towns that may make similar application under similar circumstances.

COL. SHAW.—The Standard inquires "if a man is to be blamed for not doing what he did not *know how* to do?" Certainly, he had no right to ask an appointment as Colonel, when he was utterly incompetent to perform the duties of the office. A man may make a fool of himself if he pleases, by undertaking as a private individual to do what he does not know how to do; but he has no right to take into his keeping 6 or 800 men and the great interests of the country, in a position about which he knows nothing. Equally to blame are those who put him in such a position. The lives of the men and the safety of the country should not be periled by putting ignorant men in such commands.

COTTON.—Our readers will notice the fall of cotton in this market. Several things have caused it. First, some of the factories have already purchased nearly enough to supply them till the next crop, and quite as much as they consider it expedient or safe to hold. Next, capitalists, who have been investing considerable amounts in the article, are disappointed in their hopes of a speedy removal of the blockade, and are scarcely inclined to risk more upon an article which, by even the barest possibility, may fall into the hands of an enemy who does not hesitate to steal it wherever he can.

Those planters who prefer to sell, would do well to adopt the Mississippi system, of selling by sample, retaining the cotton on their own premises, at the risk of the purchaser, and subject to his will.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—It is as well to remind our readers that the news from England published in our last and generally regarded as so discouraging, relates to a correspondence which took place between Lords Russell and Lyons, and the former and our Commissioners, nearly a year ago—just before and after the war began. While we have no reason to suppose that there has been any change in the sentiment of the British Minister, his refusal to recognize the Confederate States is not *now* signified. It was done last May, and it is brought to us now as news merely because the correspondence has been submitted to Parliament, which assembled on the 6th inst.

It is said that parties in Parliament are very nearly balanced on the question of our immediate recognition.

A NEW CABINET.—It is generally believed in Richmond that President Davis is about to re-arrange his Cabinet, as follows:—

J. P. Benjamin, of Lou., Secretary of State.
neral Lee, of the Army, Secretary of War.
g. Gen. George Randolph, of Virginia, Secretary of
.
G. Memminger, of S. C. Secretary of Treasury.
. A. Henry, M. C., from Tenn., Postmaster General.
Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, Attorney General.

Mr. Henry was an old Whig, and possibly General Lee was also. Messrs Mallory, Regan and Bragg go out.

COUNTERFEITS.—A counterfeit $100 Confederate treasury note has been detected in Richmond, supposed to be one of a batch printed off by some persons who broke into the engraver's office a few nights ago, from the genuine plates, which had been most inexcusably left within reach of the burglars.

THE TWO LATE DISASTERS.—The Memphis Appeal of the 21st ult. gives a list of 28 regiments of infantry and two batteries of light artillery, "all of whom, (it says,) with the exception of escaped stragglers, surrendered with Gen. Buckner." Nine of the regiments were from Tennessee, six from Mississippi, three from Virginia, two from Kentucky, one from Texas, one from Alabama, and one from Arkansas.

If this be a correct statement—and from the particular specification of the No. of each regiment we suppose it to be so,—the enemy can scarcely have overstated the number of prisoners captured. It is a disaster quite equal to the worst view we have had of it, and far overshadowing that at Roanoke Island. As to this latter, we copy a somewhat remarkable statement from the Richmond Enquirer, which doubtless puts it forth under the sanction of Gen. Wise himself. And while it abounds with glorification of Wise, and the Wise Legion, and O. Jennings Wise, and systematically depreciates the North Carolina troops, and is therefore unreliable on those points, it may, we suppose, be relied on as to the forces and the condition of the defences on the Island.

We think there is serious reason to complain of that part of President Davis's message in which he refers to those two disasters, as follows:

"I have hoped for several days to receive official reports in relation to our discomfiture at Roanoke Island, and the fall of Fort Donelson. They have not yet reached me, and I am, therefore, unable to communicate to you such information of those events, and the consequences resulting from them, as would enable me to make recommendations founded upon the changed condition which they have produced. Enough is known of the surrender at Roanoke Island to make us feel that it was deeply humiliating, however imperfect may have been the preparations for defence. The hope is still entertained that our reported losses at Fort Donelson have been greatly exaggerated, inasmuch as I am not only unwilling, but unable to believe that a large army of our people have surrendered without a desperate effort to cut their way through investing forces, whatever may have been their numbers, and to endeavor to make a junction with other divisions of the army. But in the absence of that exact information which can only be afforded by official reports, it would be premature to pass judgment, and my own is reserved, as I trust yours will be, until that information is received."

Now why should the President, without waiting for official reports, pronounce judgment on the Roanoke surrender as "deeply humiliating," and withhold his judgment about Fort Donelson until he gets those official reports? Two reasons occur to us as moving the President to this different and unfair course. First, that even the President is obliged to admit that the preparations for defence at Roanoke Island were "imperfect," and therefore he attempts to throw off from the government, and upon the troops, the humiliation of that disaster. And second, that the troops at Fort Donelson were mainly from his own section of the country, and therefore are treated with forbearance, whilst those at Roanoke Island were from North Carolina, which has received any thing but a fair degree of consideration in Richmond, whose atmosphere appears to have affected the Executive and Legislative departments injuriously towards North Carolina.

Let us compare the merits of the two affairs.

At Roanoke Island, there were but 1700 effective men, (excluding Green's Battalion, which arrived after the fight was over and only in time to be surrendered.) These were assailed by more than 100 vessels with their crews and between 16,000 and 17,000 of the yankee army, that number being admitted to have actually landed on the Island before the principal fight occurred. The yankees had therefore *ten* to our *one*. They surrounded our small army, which had no place to retreat to, and were obliged either to die or surrender.

At Fort Donelson, we had 23 regiments, numbering, according to the most reliable accounts, 18,000 men. The opposing yankee force was 52,000, according to the best information received. There were, then, not quite *three* yankees to *one* Confederate. If it be humiliating for *one* to surrender to *ten*, how much more humiliating for *one* to surrender to *less than three*? Besides this, Fort Donelson was a very strong place, amply provided with cannon, with three sides on which the defeated troops—if they had been defeated—could cut their way to a place of safety; whilst at Roanoke, according to Gen'l Wise, the forts were worthless, improperly located, with no tools to make them better, and there was no place of retreat.

Whilst thus defending the character of our North Carolina troops, and exposing the absurd falsehoods about the unparalleled bravery of the Virginians and of their almost extinction by death and wounds, we cannot shut our ears to the very general cry, even of Col. Shaw's own officers and men, that he was utterly unfit for the command, or for any command. His appointment was one of those unfortunate *party* acts from which the Confederacy has suffered so dreadfully. He was a village Doctor, a native of New Hampshire, who knew nothing about military matters, yet was placed by a party Governor at the head of a regiment of North Carolina State troops! Even if he showed personal courage at Roanoke Island,—which some say he did and others loudly say he did not,—he was unfit for such a command, since his men, familiar with the ugly stories about him which have abounded in the newspapers in the Eastern part of the State, could not have had that confidence in him which is essential to faithful and heroic service in battle.

The conclusion to which we are led, by the lights now before us, is, that there may have been one, and only one, North Carolinian that showed the white feather at Roanoke, though unfortunately he was the commander, and even as to him, we learn better from his officers. That the Virginians, with all their boastings, suffered less than the North Carolinians, but *were ahead in the retreat*. That the Island might have been, and ought to have been, made impregnable, but was not so made owing to shameful neglect of the government; but that it was not wisely or well defended even in proportion to its advantages. Whilst we consider the surrender of Fort Donelson and 18,000 men with arms in their hands, and after three days of glorious and successful fighting, utterly indefensible.

Since the above was in type, we have received some additional information, by mail and otherwise, which bears upon the subject of Roanoke Island.

First, we learn that the company officers of the 8th Regiment of State Troops, with the exception of one officer only, signed and presented to Col. Shaw a request that he would resign. This was not founded, we learn, upon any charge of cowardice, of which they acquit him, but of inefficiency.

Second, we learn from the Raleigh Standard, (which replies to the article we have attributed to Gen. Wise,) that "the six North Carolina companies which were in the battle fought with as much courage as any portion of the Wise Legion, and that Capt. Liles's company of Anson, and Capt. Knight's company of Martin, *were the last to retreat*. The Wise Legion left before they did."

This is "carrying the war into Africa"—showing up the boastful Virginians, who slandered the North Carolina troops to cover their own defection.

The Standard corrects the statement in the Wise article, that "but 450 of the Wise Legion and two companies of North Carolina infantry got into the fight." There were (says the Standard) six companies of the North Carolina infantry in the fight—two from Col. Jordan's, two from Col. Martin's, and two from Col. Shaw's regiment.

The Standard adds, "The truth is, Col. Jordan's regiment at best was only half armed. They had flint and steel muskets and shot-guns, and on parade the locks of many of these would fall off. They were tendered in this condition to Gen. Gatlin, and accepted; but we learn that after Gen. Gatlin, on a strict examination, saw how poorly they were armed, he appealed to the Governor to furnish them with better arms, but the appeal was unavailing. But it will be said in reply, that Gov. Clark could not furnish them with better arms. The answer is, that after this regiment had left, and, we believe, after it had reached Roanoke Island, two regiments near this place, subsequently organized, were armed with good muskets—one of them, the pet regiment of Col. Branch, with the percussion muskets of the returned Bethel volunteers. The regiment commanded by Col. Jordan was, therefore, in no condition to meet the enemy; but two companies of it, that were tolerably well armed, were in the fight from first to last."

The Richmond Dispatch's regular correspondent, Dr. Shepardson, who was on the Island, has written an account of the battle for that paper, in which we find such statements as the following:

"The guns in Fort Bartow were very skillfully used, and did good service throughout the day. The battery was manned by two companies of the 17th North Carolina, under Major Hill, the "State Guards" and the "John Harvey Guards," but only the former company was brought into immediate action, as the guns were ranged rather too much up the channel. The men fought with great coolness and intrepidity."

"The place was entirely undefensible, without the aid of a naval force strong enough to cope with the Federal gunboats"

"After the fighting [on the second day,] had continued about an hour, Col. Anderson sent to Major Lawson for a reinforcement of three companies. He chose Capt. Dickinson's, Swan's company under Lieut. Roy, and a company from the 8th North Carolina, commanded by Lieut. Murchison, and placing himself at their head, marched at double quick to the battery. There the bullets flew as thickly as one could well imagine them, but, waving his sword, Major Lawson called for three cheers, and, with hearty shouts, these brave men rushed to their posts. Several, however, fell in the attempt—two killed, and some half-a-dozen wounded. The 8th North Carolina, under Col. Jordan, and the 31st, were held in reserve far in the rear, out of the reach of harm. Some of the men, however, like Capt. Whitson, entered the engagement on their individual responsibility, and fought with the soldiers."

"Col. Shaw was also under fire and displayed personal courage and coolness. The only charge that can be made against him is that of inefficiency—and he makes no pretensions to military genius." [Then what business had he there as Colonel?]

"Capt. O. J. Wise, as brave and gallant a man as ever breathed, constantly exposed himself to protect his men, and finally fell mortally wounded. His fall affected the "Blues" seriously, and, sadly grieving over their loss, could never be rallied again as before. But they had fought bravely and well for hours before."

From these extracts, which are purely Virginia authority, it will be seen that the Virginia charges against North Carolinians are utterly false. So far from failing in courage, they did more of fighting than was required of them. Whilst the much vaunted Richmond Blues *could never be rallied again as before*—a delicate form of stating that they retreated at "double quick."

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, a bill providing that any Army officer appointed Secretary of War should not lose his rank in the army but only his pay during service as Secretary, was passed its several readings. Several sets of resolutions were offered and referred to committees; among them one proposing to indemnify those who burn cotton or tobacco to prevent their seizure by the enemy.

On Thursday, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the honor of this government imperatively demands that the existing war be prosecuted until the enemy shall have been expelled from every foot of soil within each and every one of the Confederate States, and no proposition of peace shall be entertained, which contemplates, however remotely, the relinquishment by this government of any portion of any of the States in this Confederacy.

Mr. Wigfall, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to authorise the supension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases. The condition of the country was such, he said, that it was necessary to declare martial law in certain places, and the provisions of this bill were intended to meet cases involving the safety of cities. He was proceeding to explain further, when, at the suggestion of a member, the Senate went into secret session, in which the bill was adopted.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, the Senate bill relative to Army officers and the War Department (noted above) was passed.

On Thursday, Mr. Miles from the Military Committee reported "A bill to constitute a commanding-general of the armies of the Confederate States during the present war." The bill provides that the said commanding general shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the said general shall have all the control of all military operations, and the distribution of supplies among the armies of the Confederate States. The pay of the said commanding officer shall be —— dollars. If the said commander shall be selected from among the officers of the permanent army, the appointment shall not affect his rank in that army. The staff of the commanding general shall consist of a military secretary, with the rank of colonel, assistant secretaries, generally four in number, as shall from time to time be authorised, four aide-de-camps, with the rank of major. The salaries of the clerks shall not exceed $1,200 per annum for each, which shall be paid out of the appropriation for contingent expenses of the War Department.

The House was discussing the bill when a secret session was ordered.

STATE CONVENTION.—This body adjourned on Wednesday last, to re-assemble on the 3d Monday in April. We copy elsewhere several ordinances adopted. There is nothing else of interest to add to our last report.

FLORIDA.—A friend writes to us from the land of flowers, that the winter has been remarkably warm even for Florida—only a few cold days in December, and none in January or February. Peach and plum trees, and the yellow jasmine, have been in bloom since the middle of January. A friend of the writer's has had green peas all winter, and occasionally Irish and sweet potatoes, the growth never having been stopped. Money is scarce, and little or no currency.

A subscriber at Gainesville writes us on the 15th February:

The farmers in this section expect to plant corn abundantly. The Yankees are near Cedar Keys; our troops have abandoned the Island and come to main land to await their reception. This State having more seacoast than any other State, needs more soldiers to defend it, &c.

Fleetness of foot, as exhibited in the retrograde double-quick of the Virginians at Roanoke, is not their only accomplishment. They compare favorably with the yankees in other respects, as will be seen by the following:

Yankee at Fort Donelson.—"A thirty-two pound ball struck the flag-staff of the St Louis, carrying it away close to the ship's deck. It had no sooner fallen than one of our brave men jumped *before the mouth of a cannon just about to be fired*, and, seizing the spar, placed it in an upright position, and coolly remained a mark for the enemy while he secured it to the ship's deck."

Virginian at Roanoke.—"The Richmond Blues were attacked by a whole regiment of Zouaves, and though completely overpowered, stood their ground bravely, nor did they yield a foot until *all the command save seven* fell bleeding to the ground."

CHILD'S FIRST CATECHISM.—We have received a copy of this little work, by "Luola," (the wife of the Rev. Willis L. Miller, who is now a captain of North Carolina Volunteers.) It is a very neatly printed pamphlet of 24 small pages, founded upon Brown's Short Catechism, in parts identical with that, but in other parts rendered much more simple, for the use of very young children.

TRACTS.—Mr. W. J. W. Crowder, General Tract Agent at Raleigh, states that the agency in that city has "published since June last over five millions of pages of tracts, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for one dollar. We are striving to supply our whole army with these gospel truths. There is increasing evidence that this means of grace is being blessed of God to the great spiritual good of many of our soldiers. Each dollar given will send out 1,500 pages, which will be carried, through the great kindness of the Express Company, to the soldiers without charge. We can now print 80,000 tracts in a day. We shall soon have out an excellent edition of "Hymns for the Camp." It will be convenient for the pocket, containing 150 Hymns, on about 120 pages, and will be neatly bound in paper, boards and cloth. Wholesale prices are 10, 12½ and 15 cents per copy. Every soldier should have a copy, and by donations we will be enabled to give away a large number of it. We hope to receive liberal orders and donations for these publications, so greatly needed and sought for by our noble defenders."

LATEST NORTHERN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

NORFOLK, Feb 28.—Northern papers have been received here of as late date as the 27th inst.

From the West.—ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.—A dispatch from Fort Donelson says that a boat just from Clarksville reports the evacuation of Nashville, and that the Governor had burned all the State documents and retreated to Murfreesboro'. Gen. Grant had declared martial law over Western Tennessee.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—It is reported that the Confederates will make a stand at Columbus, Randolph and Memphis. Forces are concentrating at Memphis, and the streets have been barricaded with cotton bales. The reports of the pacification of Tennessee are denied. The Governor had made a spirited war speech. The mortar fleet is finished.

From New York.—NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—There is a spasm in the money market, and bankers are lending all their money at seven per cent. Enquiries for Federal and State Stocks are active. Virginia sixes 64, North Carolina 72.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The cotton market shows more tone and stability. Sales of 1,000 bales at 28 cents for middling upland. The Herald says that in a very short time we will be in possession of two millions of bales, captured at Savannah, Charleston, Memphis, &c., and that we will be able to send Europe her usual supply for the year, and then the price will decline to the usual figures.

From Washington.—WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Committee of Ways and Means are laboring at the tax bill: Its principal features are unknown. Secretary Chase says that the actual payments average one million and a half per day yet, and that arrearages have largely accumulated, causing serious trouble and distress. Payment is urgently required of the unsatisfied requisitions of several debts, amounting to twenty-six millions and a half. The floating debt exceeds forty millions of dollars, for which certificates of debt are to be issued. A general bankrupt bill will be reported at an early day.

Disasters to Northern Vessels.—The Federal steamer Express is reported as having been lost on the Eastern shore of Virginia during the gale of the 24th inst. The steamer Hoboken, engaged in laying the telegraph cable across the Chesapeake Bay, is ashore at Cape Henry, and is going to pieces. The crew were saved. The attempt to lay the telegraph cable across Chesapeake Bay is a failure. The Federal gunboat Forbes is ashore at Nag's Head. One ship, four brigs and two schooners are ashore at Holmes' Hole.

From Europe.—The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, under date of Feb. 7th, says that the distress at Rouen and Lyons is so great among the *ouvriers*, that serious fears are entertained of disturbances. Many mills have stopped for want of cotton, and many thousands are out of employment. The correspondent says that unless the Emperor interferes in the American quarrel they must starve, and that unless Gen. McClellan speedily strikes a blow, the Washington government will be exposed to a pressure from France, and perhaps England. The people of France are losing confidence in the Northern government to put down the revolution, and the cry for help from the manufacturing depots will soon be heard and heeded by the Imperial government.

From Tennessee.—AUGUSTA, Feb. 28.—The Atlanta Confederacy of this morning says that Gen. G. B. Johnson had escaped from Fort Donelson had arrived at Murfreesboro' on Sunday.

Heavy rains on the roads from Nashville had greatly damaged the bridges. The bridge over Rook river fell with the train, killing Lieut. Col. Johnson and wounding several others.

Capt. John W. Morgan dashed into Nashville on Monday, and captured 25 Federals.

Defences of Charleston and Savannah.—Our brave, wise-headed and wise-hearted General, Robert E. Lee, we are authorised to say, feels every assurance of his ability to defend Charleston against any force, now at the disposal of the enemy, if our people will but rally, with proper spirit, to the standard of their invaded country. A confidence is also entertained that the enemy do not meditate any immediate assault on our city—they must be largely reinforced before they dare attack us.

We are further gratified to be able to say, on authority, that our cherished and generous sister city, Savannah, enjoys a prospect, every whit as favorable as our own, and that she is able to repel three times the hostile force, now arrayed against her, but too politic to strike without a certainty of victory.

Let our people then be of good cheer, but still let them gird on and burnish their armor for battle—above all let them trust in God, and have their arms and keep their powder dry.—*Charleston Courier.*

The Draft in Guilford County.—The draft of the 67th Regiment of Guilford militia was held on Saturday last, by Col. J. R. G. Faucett and staff; and much honor is due old Guilford for the manner in which she acquitted herself on that occasion. Every company in the regiment was offered as a volunteer company to fill up the draft, and the Colonel then ordered the draft to be made for two-thirds to stay at home. It was ascertained that a fraction over 300 was all that could be received, and before the scale could be adopted to select that number—the gallant sons of Guilford could not think of being drafted to remain at home when their State was invaded—and over 100 volunteered for the war. This left about 200 men to be drafted—over 50 of whom have since enlisted for the war. This is a plain and uncolored statement of facts, and we wait to see whether the partisan leaders and presses, who have ever slandered and misrepresented this county, will find time or magnanimity enough to notice this bold stand by the "Massachusetts of North Carolina."

145 men will leave Greensboro' on Wednesday the 5th inst., under the following officers: Capt. D. W. Kirkman; 1st Lieut. E. Horney, 2nd Lieut. J. L. Prather, 3rd Lieut. J. A. Gardner; O. S., J. N. Nelson.

As we have plenty of good rifles in this county, we hope every man will be armed with one—if he has to resort to the law and borrow his neighbor's.

Greensborough World.

Sale of Merchandise.—About 130 bags of Rio, Cuba and St. Domingo Coffee were sold yesterday at the store of Mr. R. A. Pringle, at 50 and 55 cents per pound. Mr. James H. Taylor disposed of, at his establishment in Broad-street, a lot of Claret Wine at $7 and $11 per dozen; Rhenish Wine at $11 and $16 per dozen.

Charleston Courier, 28th.

Martial Law.—By a Proclamation of the President, Martial Law is established over the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth and the surrounding country.

The Charleston Relief Fund has reached the sum of $337,591 79. Among the latest contributions are, $471 25 from the 23d Reg't N. C. Volunteers, through Lieut. Col. J. W. Leak; $267 from the 20th N. C. Vols., through Quartermaster R. L. Harris; and $64 from citizens of Forestville, N. C., through James Purifoy.

Running the Blockade.—A vessel with a cargo of coffee, salt, medicines and dry goods, has lately reached a Confederate port.—*Charleston Mercury.*

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, in the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. J. M. Sherwood, Mr. CHARLES KENNEDY to Miss MARY A., daughter of David Weymss, Esq., of this place.

On the 18th inst., by Dr. W. P. Hayes, in Wake county, Mr. ALEXANDER WILLIAMS, of Chatham county, to Miss MARTHA M. MASSEY, of Wake.

DIED,

In Sawney's Neck, Bladen County, on the 19th inst., CHARLEY BANNERMAN, son of Wm. T. and Elizabeth R. Fisher, aged 3 years 6 months and 29 days.

Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

In Richmond county, on the 21st inst., Mrs. MARY STEWART, aged about 60 years. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

In Randolph County, on the 19th inst., JOHN B., infant son of James and Martha A. J. Tyson, aged 3 years, 8 months and 6 days. It is a sad bereavement, such, we presume, as none but parents that have experienced such, can appreciate, and such as none can tell.

Ah, lovely flower out down in youth,
Why should you die so soon?
Why should you wither and decay,
'Ere life had reached its noon?

Why must you sleep sweet life away,
While just in your young bloom?
And leave your earthly friends to say,
Our Johnny lies in the tomb.

Was it because the Son of God
Spoke from his holy throne,
And called you with his gentle voice
And claimed you for his own?

Or was it of your own good will,
You left us thus alone?
Our saddened hearts for to distil,
And your sad fate to mourn.

Me thinks 'twas God our Father's will,
Our sad hearts thus for to grieve;
So then to him and his dear Son,
Our Lamb we'll freely give.

Spirit of the Age and Hillsboro' Recorder please copy.

LETTER TO THE EDITORS OF THE OBSERVER.

LILLINGTON, HARNETT Co., March 2, 1862.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SON:—Over 100 men volunteered in this County last Wednesday. This County had sent 313 volunteers previous to this last call. With those who have volunteered lately makes 440 And there are only 216 men left that are liable to bear arms. Capt. McKay's Co., that were taken prisoners at Roanoke Island, have arrived at home.

I send you the amount of the Confederate Tax in this County, which you may publish.

	Valuation.	Tax.
Real Estate,	409,309	2,046 55
2344 Slaves,	667,978	8,339 89
Merchandise,	5,802	26 51
Money at Interest,	159,473	797 37
Cash on hand,	8,259	41 29
30 Gold Watches,	1,916	9 58
Plate,	620	3 10
18 Pianos,	2,750	13 75
160 Carriages,	12,199	60 99
	$1,267,806	$6,339 03

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SONS:—We ask for a short space in your paper, to return sincere thanks to our friends, who have contributed in no small degree to the comfort and wants of the "Scotch Greys," Co. D, 86th Reg't N. C. Vols., formed in Robeson county last fall. The company was organized at Lebanon Church August 15th, 1861; soon after we went into camp to drill and recruit, at Union Academy, where by the liberality and generosity of the neighbors we were furnished with the necessaries of life and many of the comforts to which the soldier is often a stranger. After remaining at that place about two weeks and seeing that many who had signed the list at first failed to come up to take the oath, it became necessary to recruit. It was accordingly agreed that we should go on a recruiting expedition, to Alfordsville and Red Springs, for which purpose we were kindly furnished by our friends in that community with wagons, teams and drivers. At Alfordsville we met a large and intelligent assemblage of gentlemen and ladies who manifested great interest in our success. After several appropriate speeches, a call for volunteers was made, and several were added to our ranks: and after doing ample justice to the sumptuous dinner provided by the ladies and receiving boxes of provisions which they had reserved for our journey, we parted with our Alfordsville friends to meet at Red Springs the following day. The healthy location, the invigorating properties of the water and more than all the warm and hospitable reception given us by the proprietor of Red Springs, H. McNeill, Esq., and his lady, together with the encouragement we received, induced us to prolong our stay to four weeks, during which time Mr McNeill and his lady with others furnished us with the means of living, displaying a liberality and kindness seldom met with these "war times." During our stay our numbers were increased to 84 men. According to previous arrangements we dismissed the company a few days to meet again at Lebanon the day before our departure for the "seat of war," where we met many friends from the surrounding community, had a bountiful dinner provided for us, and spent a very pleasant day. The Ashpole Ladies' Soldiers Aid Society who had been diligently preparing the various articles of clothing they supposed we would need, in the afternoon opened their store of blankets, over-coats, pants, socks, &c., and distributed them among the company until all were supplied with as many as they could take care of; and 'twas well for us that we had friends who provided for us so liberally, or we would have been in a destitute and needy condition, as we did not receive a "stitch" of clothing from the State or any other source until we had been in service near three months. We also acknowledge with pleasure additional supplies since our arrival at Fort Caswell, namely: bedsacks, the material furnished by the military committee of Robeson and made up and filled by the Ladies' of Ashpole Soldiers' Aid Society. Also for hospital purposes additional supplies of blankets, sheets, towels, pillows, a valuable box of hospital stores containing many other articles. Also of A. N. McDonald, of Fayetteville, 100 pairs gloves and one oil cloth suit, a very acceptable and appropriate present to the company. Also $18 received through the military committee of Robeson County being our portion of donations made to the five companies from Robeson by J. W. Powell Esq., and Mrs. Judge French. For all of which the donors and contributors will please accept our grateful acknowledgements.

M. McNAIR,
Capt. Co. D, 86th Reg. N. C. Vols.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HEADQUARTERS 3D REGT. N. C. STATE TROOPS,
CAMP PRICE, ACQUIA CREEK, Va., Jan. 15, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—We solicit your kindness to acknowledge to The Ladies Aid Society of White Oak Precinct, Bladen county, the receipt of many valuable articles, sent to my company. Amid the many duties which devolve upon the commanding officer of a company, that of acknowledging the patriotic contributions of the fair Ladies of our beloved home is by no means unpleasant but is certainly a great pleasure, as we can imagine that we are conversing with those fair ones who are so devoted to the interest of the Soldiers, and by that devotion show their whole soul interest in this Confederacy of the sunny South. Perhaps the Ladies may think that amid the many arduous duties incident to camp life, that the poor weather beaten soldier has little time and few opportunities to bestow a thought on them; but lives there a man (he is not worthy the name of Soldier) with a soul so deadened, who, during his lonely watch, or while sitting around the camp fires, does not bestow one passing thought upon those in whose hearts not only his, but the interest of many others are not allowed for one moment to slumber? Can a true hearted soldier, when on his lonely watches by night, help his thoughts from wandering homeward and can he help contemplating with emotions of the greatest gratitude the labors of those self-denying patriotic ones who so nobly have cared for his wants? No, but from his inmost soul he vows fealty not only to them, but vows that as long as life shall last he will resist the aggressions of the ruthless invader and to his dying gasp assist in maintaining the majestic and imperial sway of virtue and innocence and defend the just cause of our country. Almost intuitively you, Ladies of old Bladen, seemed to know our wants and what were most needed for the comfort of these soldiers. And it would have gladdened your hearts that day to have seen how thankfully each one received some article of comfort made by some fair lady, mother or sister, and marked to him, by a fond mother to her absent boy. Yours was the first box received from our county, and we assure you it was more highly appreciated on that account, and as it is often the case that discipline will yield to joy, so in this case the men broke rank (and who blames them) and with all praises to you they thus received your benevolent gift and thereby rendered it impossible to itemize the things and name the donors; but knowing that every one of you must feel satisfied in your own hearts of having rendered us poor and needy soldiers aid and comfort here in this cold and unfeeling climate, we doubt not that you will forgive us this omission. Feeling our utter inability to do you justice in this way, we do hope that the time will come when on the battle-field we may be victorious for your cause and country. We would say, go on Ladies in your glorious work of benevolence, and may you inspire the same invincible courage and high esteem in others as you have with us.

T. M. SIKES, Capt. Co. H. on behalf of his co.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 3.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—New hog round 18 to 19.
Beef—By retail, 5 to 10.
Beeswax 20 cts
Corn—90 cents.
Cotton—Dull at 7 00 to 7 75.
Candles—Fayetteville mould 35
Flour—Declining, family 8 10, super 7 75 to 8 00.
Hides—Dry 20 to 22; green 8.
Iron—Swedes narrow bar, 17½ to 20, wide 20 to 22½.
Irish Potatoes—Have come to market in large quantities; selling at 1 50 to 2 00 per bushel from wagons.
Cotton Yarns $2; 4-4 Sheetings 23; 3 4 Shirtings 20.
Cotton Bagging—30 cts.
Molasses—N. O. retailing at 90 to $1.
Nails $14 to $15 per Keg. Shot—none.
Pork—Selling in small quantities at 10 to 12½.
Peas—$1 to 1 15. Rye 2 50. Oats 60 to 65.
Rice—4 cts. by the cask.
Sugars—Have advanced.
Salt—Sound 3 50 to $4 per bushel.
Spirits—Peach Brandy $3; N. C. Apple 2 50; Whiskey 2 50.
Spirits Turpentine—19 to 20 cents.
Tallow—20 to 22.
Wool—Unwashed, 30 to 40.

Corrected by PENBERTON & SLOAN.

Wanted Immediately

AT the Confederate States Arsenal and Armory at Fayetteville, for which fair prices will be paid: 32 Mules; 32 sets of Wagon Gear; 8 yoke of Oxen, (young and large size;) 8 Timber Wagons; 2 Road Wagons; 2 Mule Carts and Harness, 5 pairs Timber Wheels. Apply to J. H. Roberts at Fayetteville or at Villa Beery P. O., New Hanover County, in person or by letter.

J. H. ROBERTS.

March 3, 1862. 3tf

CLASSICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire property of the "Laurinburgh Academy," purposes to establish a permanent School of a nature that will supply what he believes to be a desideratum, viz: a discipline that will promote a "sound mind in a sound body." To this end daily exercises in Gymnastics and Calisthenics will be introduced. The courses of study will be arranged with reference to young men who desire to obtain a *thorough* fit for College or prepare themselves for Mechanical, Mercantile or Agricultural pursuits. D. Stewart, Jr., will conduct the Classical department. Young Ladies will be admitted who would obtain a thorough English and Classical education to the exclusion of the ornamental branches. The location, near the W. C. and R. R. R., is eminently healthy and pleasant. Tuition in the Primary and common English studies and the higher Mathematics and classics, respectively, $12, $15, and $20 per session of 20 weeks. Board in the Principal's family $10 per month.

The first Session will commence on the 17th March.

A. P. GAGE, Prin. & Proprietor.

Feb'y 28. 4-2t*pd

Just Received,

200 DOZ. COATS' SPOOL COTTON.
BLACK FLAX THREAD.
BOYS HOSIERY, and a
Fine Stock of Trunks,
At GEO. BRANDT'S,
4-1tf 14 and 16 Hay Street.

J. K. BROWN,

CIVIL ENGINEER,

WILL attend to business entrusted to him in any of the surrounding counties in all branches of his profession. Particular attention given to the Levelling and Drainage of Swamps and of Mines—Topographical Drawing, &c. and Plans and estimates given for all kinds of Engineering work.

Having had several years experience in the practice of my profession satisfactory references can be given.

Address Gilopolis, Robeson County.

Feb. 27, 1862. 3 6t

Steam Engine wanted.

ANY person having a Boiler or Engine, from ten to twenty horse power,

Inaugural Address of President Davis.

Fellow-Citizens:—On this, the birthday of the man most identified with the establishment of American independence, and beneath the monument erected to commemorate his heroic virtues and those of his compatriots, we have assembled to usher into existence the Permanent Government of the Confederate States. Through this instrumentality, under the favor of Divine Providence, we hope to perpetuate the principles of our revolutionary fathers. The day, the memory, and the purpose, seem fitly associated.

It is with mingled feelings of humility and pride that I appear to take, in the presence of the people and before high Heaven, the oath prescribed as a qualification for the exalted station to which the unanimous voice of the people has called me. Deeply sensible of all that is implied by this manifestation of the people's confidence, I am yet more profoundly impressed by the vast responsibility of the office, and humbly feel my own unworthiness.

In return for their kindness, I can only offer assurances of the gratitude with which it is received, and can but pledge a zealous devotion of every faculty to the service of those who have chosen me as their Chief Magistrate.

When a long course of class legislation, directed not to the general welfare, but to the aggrandizement of the Northern section of the Union, culminated in a warfare on the domestic institutions of the Southern States, when the dogmas of a sectional party, substituted for the provisions of the constitutional compact, threatened to destroy the sovereign rights of the States, six of those States, withdrawing from the Union, confederated together to exercise the right and perform the duty of instituting a government which would better secure the liberties for the preservation of which that Union was established.

Whatever of hope some may have entertained that a returning sense of justice would remove the danger with which our rights were threatened, and render it possible to preserve the Union of the Constitution, must have been dispelled by the malignity and barbarity of the Northern States in the prosecution of the existing war. The confidence of the most hopeful among us must have been destroyed by the disregard they have recently exhibited for all time-honored bulwarks of civil and religious liberty. Bastiles filled with prisoners, arrested without civil process, or indictment duly found; the writ of *habeas corpus* suspended by Executive mandate; a State Legislature controlled by the imprisonment of members whose avowed principles suggested to the Federal Executive that there might be another added to the list of seceded States; elections held under threats of a military power; civil officers, peaceful citizens, and gentle women incarcerated for opinion's sake, proclaimed the incapacity of our late associates to administer a government as free, liberal and humane as that established for our common use.

For proof of the sincerity of our purpose to maintain our ancient institutions, we may point to the Constitution of the Confederacy and the laws enacted under it, as well as to the fact that, through all the necessities of an unequal struggle, there has been no act on our part to impair personal liberty or the freedom of speech, of thought or of the press. The courts have been open, the judicial functions fully executed, and every right of the peaceful citizen maintained as securely as if a war of invasion had not disturbed the land.

The people of the States now confederated became convinced that the Government of the United States had fallen into the hands of a sectional majority who would pervert the most sacred of all trusts to the destruction of the rights which it was pledged to protect. They believed that to remain longer in the Union would subject them to a continuance of a disparaging discrimination, submission to which would be inconsistent to their welfare, and intolerable to a proud people. They, therefore, determined to sever its bonds, and establish a new confederacy for themselves. [Cheers.]

The experiment instituted by our revolutionary fathers of a voluntary Union of Sovereign States, for purposes specified in a solemn compact, had been prevented by those who, feeling power and forgetting right, were determined to respect no law but their own will. The government had ceased to answer the ends for which it was ordained and established. To save ourselves from a revolution which, in its silent but rapid progress, was about to place us under the despotism of numbers, and to preserve in spirit as well as in form a system of government we believed to be peculiarly fitted to our condition and full of promise for mankind, we determined to make a new association composed of States homogeneous in interest, in policy, and in feeling. [Cheers.]

True to our traditions of peace and our love of justice, we sent commissioners to the United States to propose a fair and amicable settlement of all questions of public debt or property which might be in dispute. But the Government at Washington, denying our right to self-government, refused even to listen to any proposals for a peaceful separation. Nothing was then left to us but to prepare for war. [Cheers.]

The first year in our history has been the most eventful in the annals of this continent. A new government has been established, and its machinery put in operation, over an area exceeding 700,000 square miles. The great principles upon which we have been willing to hazard everything that is dear to man have made conquests for us which could never have been achieved by the sword. Our Confederacy has grown from six to thirteen States, and Maryland, already united to us by hallowed memories and material interests, will, I believe, when able to speak with unstifled voice, connect her destiny with the South. [Great applause.] Our people have rallied with unexampled unanimity to the support of the great principles of constitutional government with firm resolve to perpetuate by arms the rights which they could not peacefully secure. A million of men, it is estimated, are now standing in hostile array, and waging war along a frontier of thousands of miles; battles have been fought; sieges have been conducted; and, although the contest is not ended, and the tide for the moment is against us, the final result in our favor is not doubtful.

The period is near at hand when our foes must sink under the immense load of debt which they have incurred; a debt which, in their effort to subjugate us, will subject them to burdens which must continue to oppress them for generations to come.

We, too, have had our trials and difficulties. That we are to escape them in future is not to be hoped. It was to be expected when we entered upon this war that it would expose our people to sacrifices and cost them much, both of money and blood. But we knew the value of the object for which we struggled, and understood the nature of the war in which we were engaged. Nothing could be so bad as failure, and any sacrifice would be cheap as the price of success in such a contest. [Cheers.]

But the picture has its lights as well as its shadows. This great strife has awakened in the people the highest emotions and qualities of the human soul. It is cultivating feelings of patriotism, virtue and courage. Instances of self-sacrifice, and of generous devotion to the noble cause for which we are contending, are rife throughout the land. Never has a people evinced a more determined spirit than that now animating men, women and children in every part of our country. Upon the first call the men fly to arms; and wives and mothers send their husbands and sons to battle without a murmur of regret.

It was, perhaps, in the ordination of Providence that we were to be taught the value of our liberties by the price which we pay for them.

The recollections of this great contest, with all its common traditions of glory, of sacrifice and of blood, will be the bond of harmony and enduring affection amongst the people, producing unity in policy, fraternity in sentiment, and joint effort in war.

Nor have the material sacrifices of the past year been made without some corresponding benefits. If the acquiescence of foreign nations in a pretended blockade has deprived us of our commerce with them, it is fast making us a self-supporting and an independent people. The blockade, if effectual and permanent, could only serve to divert our industry from the production of articles for export, and employ it in supplying commodities for domestic use.

It is a satisfaction that we have maintained the war by our unaided exertions. We have neither asked nor received assistance from any quarter. Yet the interest involved is not wholly our own. The world at large is concerned in opening our markets to its commerce. When the independence of the Confederate States is recognized by the nations of the earth, and we are free to follow our interests and inclinations by cultivating foreign trade, the Southern States will offer to manufacturing nations the most favorable markets which ever invited their commerce. Cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, provisions, timber and naval stores will furnish attractive exchanges. Nor would the constancy of these supplies be likely to be disturbed by war. Our Confederate strength will be too great to tempt aggression, and never was there a people whose interests and principles committed them so fully to a peaceful policy as those of the Confederate States. By the character of their productions they are too deeply interested in foreign commerce wantonly to disturb it. War of conquest they cannot wage, because the Constitution of their Confederacy admits of no coerced association. Civil war there cannot be between States held together by their volition only. This rule of voluntary association, which cannot fail to be conservative, by securing just and impartial government at home, does not diminish the security of the obligations by which the Confederate States may be bound to foreign nations. In proof of this, it is to be remembered that, at the first moment of asserting their right of secession, these States proposed a settlement on the basis of a common liability for the obligations of the General Government.

Fellow-Citizens: After the struggles of ages had consecrated the right of the Englishman to Constitutional Representative Government, our colonial ancestors were forced to vindicate that birthright by an appeal to arms. Success crowned their efforts, and they provided for their posterity a peaceful remedy against future aggression.

The tyranny of an unbridled majority, the most odious, and least responsible, form of despotism, has denied us both the right and the remedy. Therefore we are in arms to renew such sacrifices as our fathers made to the holy cause of constitutional liberty. At the darkest hour of our struggle the Provisional gives place to the Permanent Government. After a series of successes and victories, which covered our arms with glory, we have recently met with serious disasters. But in the heart of a people resolved to be free, these disasters tend but to stimulate to increased resistance.

To show ourselves worthy of the inheritance bequeathed to us by the patriots of the Revolution, we must emulate that heroic devotion which made reverse to them but the crucible in which their patriotism was refined. [Applause.]

With confidence in the wisdom and virtue of those who will share with me the responsibility, and aid me in the conduct of public affairs; securely relying on the patriotism and courage of the people, of which the present war has furnished so many examples, I deeply feel the weight of the responsibilities I now, with unaffected diffidence, am about to assume; and fully realizing the inadequacy of human power to guide and to sustain, my hope is reverently fixed on Him whose favor is ever vouchsafed to the cause which is just. With humble gratitude and adoration, acknowledging the Providence which has so visibly protected the Confederacy during its brief, but eventful career, to Thee, Oh God! I trustingly commit myself, and prayerfully invoke Thy blessing on my country and its cause. [Continued and enthusiastic cheering.]

CONGRESS.—On Saturday last, nothing of interest occurred in either House. It was inauguration day.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Brown, of Miss., presented a bill to levy a war tax on cotton produced during the year 1862. The following is a copy of the bill:

1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That it shall be lawful for each head of a family in the Confederate States of America, in the year 1862, to produce free of tax, three bales of cotton, clear of seed, weighing four hundred pounds, each, and, in addition one bale of four hundred pounds for every hand actually employed in the cultivation and gathering of cotton, and for every additional bale of four hundred pounds, or less, produced and gathered by any head of a family, there shall be assessed and collected as other war taxes are assessed and collected the sum of $20.

2. That the head of a family shall be construed to mean a man or single woman having the actual direction of a plantation or farm, but when two or more persons have the direction of the same farm or plantation, they shall be construed as one, and a hand shall be construed to mean a person, whether white or black, between the ages of fourteen and sixty, actually employed in the cultivation of cotton, and who shall have labored in the field more than one-half the time from April 1st, 1862, to September 1st of the same year.

On Tuesday, the Standing Committees were announced. Mr Orr of S. C. is Chairman of the Foreign Affairs committee; Mr Barnwell of S. C. of Finance; Mr Clay of Ala. of Commerce; Mr Sparrow of Lou. of Military; Mr Brown of Miss. of Naval Affairs; Mr Hill of Geo. of Judiciary; Mr Johnson of Ark. of Indian Affairs; Mr Oldham of Texas on Post Office; Mr Clark of Mo. on Public Lands; Mr Maxwell of Fla. on Patents; Mr Davis of N. C. on Claims; Mr Wigfall of Texas on Territories; Mr Mitchell of Ark. on Accounts; Mr Phelan of Miss. on Printing; Mr Peyton of Mo. on Enrollments.

Mr Dortch is on the Commerce, Naval and Accounts Committees. Mr Davis on Claims and Finance.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, after some unimportant business, Mr. Swann of Tenn., said that the discussions of this House upon the present crisis were of such a character as to require that its session should be held with closed doors. He therefore moved that the House go into secret session.

Mr. Foote was not only surprised, but astounded and agonized beyond description, by this motion, made by a colleague without consultation, in a matter so vital to every interest of the country. The people had shown themselves entitled to reciprocal confidence and he never would consent that they should be shut out from the public deliberations of their representatives.

Mr. Lyons of Virginia said that he had matters to submit to the House which he could not and would not do in open session, and he therefore concurred in the opinion that the doors should be closed.

Under a rule of the House requiring the doors to be closed upon motion of a member, seconded by another, the Speaker ordered the hall to be cleared of all but its members and officers, and the doors were closed.

On Tuesday, the Standing Committees were announced. Mr Smith of N. C. is Chairman of Committee on Elections, and a member of the committee on Rules; Mr Bridgers is on the Military and Pay committees; Mr McLean on Foreign Affairs and Claims; Mr Gaither on Naval; Mr Ashe on Judiciary; Mr McDowell on Commerce; Mr Davidson on Post Office; Mr Arrington on Indians; Mr Lander on Patents; Mr Kenan on Accounts. Of the important committees, Mr Kenner of Lou. is chairman of Ways and Means; Miles of S. C. of Military; Foote of Tenn. of Foreign; Conrad of Lou. of Naval; Gartrell of Geo. of Judiciary; Curry of Ala. of Commerce; Chilton of Ala. of Post Office.

The following Message was rec'd from the President:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

In obedience to the Constitutional provision, requiring the President, from time to time, to give to the Congress information of the state of the Confederacy, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, I have to communicate that, since my message at the last session of the Provisional Congress, events have demonstrated that the Government had attempted more than it had power successfully to achieve. Hence, in the effort to protect, by our arms, the whole of the territory of the Confederate States, seaboard and inland, we have been so exposed as recently to encounter serious disasters. When the Confederacy was formed, the States composing it were by the peculiar character of their pursuits, and a misplaced confidence in their former associates, to a great extent, destitute of the means for the prosecution of the war on so gigantic a scale as that which it has attained. The workshops and artisans were mainly to be found in the Northern States, and one of the first duties which devolved upon this Government was to establish the necessary manufactories, and in the meantime to obtain by purchase from abroad, as far as practicable, whatever was required for the public defence. No effort has been spared to effect both these ends, and though the results have not equalled our hopes, it is believed that an impartial judgment will, upon full investigation, award to the various departments of the Government credit for having done all which human power and foresight enabled them to accomplish.

The valor and devotion of the people have not only sustained the efforts of the Government, but have gone far to supply its deficiencies.

The active state of military preparation among the nations of Europe in April last, the date when our agents first went abroad, interposed unavoidable delays in the procurement of arms, and the want of a navy has greatly impeded our efforts to import military supplies of all sorts.

I have hoped for several days to receive official reports in relation to our discomfiture at Roanoke Island and the fall of Fort Donelson. They have not yet reached me, and I am, therefore, unable to communicate to you such information of those events, and the consequences resulting from them, as would enable me to make recommendations founded upon the changed condition which they have produced. Enough is known of the surrender at Roanoke Island to make us feel that it was deeply humiliating, however imperfect may have been the preparations for defence. The hope is still entertained that our reported losses at Fort Donelson have been greatly exaggerated, inasmuch as I am not only unwilling, but unable to believe that a large army of our people have surrendered without a desperate effort to cut their way through investing forces, whatever may have been their numbers, and to endeavor to make a junction with other divisions of the army. But, in the absence of that exact information, which can only be afforded by official reports, it would be premature to pass judgment, and my own is reserved, as I trust yours will be, until that information is received. In the meantime, strenuous efforts have been made to throw forward reinforcements to the armies at the positions threatened, and I cannot doubt that the bitter disappointments we have borne, by nerving the people to still greater exertions, will speedily secure results more accordant with our just expectation, and as favorable to our cause as those which marked the earlier periods of the war.

The reports of the Secretaries of War and the Navy will exhibit the mass of resources for the conduct of the war which we have been enabled to accumulate, notwithstanding the very serious difficulties against which we have contended.

They afford the cheering hope that our resources, limited as they were at the beginning of the contest, will, during its progress, become developed to such an extent as fully to meet our future wants.

The policy of enlistment for short terms, against which I have steadily contended from the commencement of the war, has, in my judgment, contributed in no immaterial degree to the recent reverses which we have suffered, and even now renders it difficult to furnish you an accurate statement of the Army. When the war first broke out, many of our people could with difficulty be persuaded that it would be long or serious. It was not deemed possible that anything so insane as a persistent attempt to subjugate these States could be made—still less that the delusion would so far prevail, as to give to the war the vast proportions which it has assumed. The people, incredulous of a long war, were naturally averse to long enlistment, and the early legislation of Congress rendered it impracticable to obtain volunteers for a greater period than twelve months. Now, that it has become probable that the war will be continued through a series of years, our high-spirited and gallant soldiers, while generally re-enlisting, are, from the fact of having entered the service for a short term, compelled, in many instances, to go home to make the necessary arrangements for their families during their prolonged absence.

The quotas of new regiments for the war, called for from the different States, are in rapid progress of organization. The whole body of our new levies and re-enlisted men will probably be ready in the ranks within the next thirty days. But, in the mean time, it is exceedingly difficult to give an accurate statement of the number of our forces in the field. They may, in general terms, be stated at four hundred regiments of infantry, with a proportionate force of cavalry and artillery, the details of which will be shown by the report of the Secretary of War. I deem it proper to advert to the fact that the process of furloughs and re-enlistment in progress for the last month had so far disorganized and weakened our forces as to impair our ability for successful defence; but I heartily congratulate you that this evil, which I had foreseen and was powerless to prevent, may now be said to be substantially at an end, and that we shall not again during the war be exposed to seeing our strength diminished by this fruitful cause of disaster—short enlistments.

The people of the Confederate States, being principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, were unprovided at the commencement of hostilities with ships, ship yards, materials for ship building, or skilled mechanics and seamen in sufficient numbers to make the prompt creation of a navy a practicable task, even if the required appropriations had been made for the purpose. Notwithstanding our very limited resources, however, the report of the Secretary will exhibit to you a satisfactory progress in preparation, and a certainty of early completion of vessels of a number and class on which we may confidently rely for contesting the vaunted control of the enemy over our waters.

The financial system devised by the wisdom of your predecessors has proved adequate to supplying all the wants of the Government, notwithstanding the unexpected and very large increase of expenditures resulting from the great augmentation in the necessary means of defence. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit the gratifying fact that we have no floating debt; that the credit of the Government is unimpaired, and that the total expenditure of the Government for the year has been in round numbers one hundred and seventy millions of dollars; less than one-third of the sum wasted by the enemy in his vain effort to conquer us—less than the value of a single article of export—the cotton crop of the year.

The report of the Postmaster General will show the condition of that department to be steadily improving—its revenue increasing, and already affording the assurance that it will be self-sustaining at the date required by the Constitution while affording ample mail facilities for the people.

In the Department of Justice, which includes the Patent Office and Public Printing, some legislative provisions will be required, which will be specifically stated in the report of the head of that Department.

I invite the attention of Congress to the duty of organizing a Supreme Court of the Confederate States, in accordance with the mandate of the Constitution.

I refer you to my message communicated to the Provisional Congress in November last for such further information touching the condition of public affairs as it might be useful to lay before you; the short interval which has since elapsed not having produced any material changes in that condition, other than those to which reference has already been made.

In conclusion, I cordially welcome representatives who, recently chosen by the people, are fully imbued with their views and feelings, and can so ably advise me as to the needful provisions for the public service. I assure you of my hearty co-operation in all your efforts for the common welfare of the country.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

MARRIED,

In Raleigh, on Tuesday morning, the 25th inst., by Rev. J. M. Atkinson, Rev. C. H. WILEY and Miss MITTIE, daughter of James M. Towles, Esq.

DIED,

On Wednesday morning, the 26th inst., at 5½ o'clock, EDGAR JAMES, youngest son of Peindexter and Elizabeth Shemwell, aged 19 months, 20 days.

In Raleigh, on the 23rd inst., Mrs. MARGARET ANN McPHEETERS, widow of the late Rev. Dr. McPheeters, in the 67th year of her age. She had been a member of the Presbyterian Church for 50 years and adorned her profession by her excellent temper and the daily exhibition of the graces of a matured Christian.

In Salisbury, on the 18th inst., Mrs. JANE A. LOCKE, wife of Mr. William Locke.

Near Raleigh, on Saturday morning last, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Col. Willis Whitaker, Mrs. MARTHA COURTS, wife of Daniel W. Courts, Esq., Public Treasurer of the State.

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 28. 46*tf

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

THE following rates will now be charged for Passengers on this Road, viz:

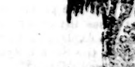
To Little River,	50 cts.
To Spout Spring,	75 "
To Jonesboro',	1 00
To McIver's,	1 25

Train leaves the Depot Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves McIver's at 12 o'clock M.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.

Aug. 28, 1861. 71tf

Raleigh and Fayetteville Stage Notice.



Circumstances require us *hereafter* to charge full fare to all passengers in our Coaches, and to revoke from this date all free tickets.

C. S. BARBEE & BRO.,
Contractors Route No. 5096.

Feb'y 8, 1862. 98 6mpd

NEAREST AND QUICKEST

ROUTE TO THE RAILROAD!

BEAMAN & ROBINSON'S

FOUR HORSE STAGE LINE TO KENANSVILLE VIA WARSAW,

IS the shortest and most expeditious for travelers going North or South. Leaving Fayetteville every day at 2 o'clock P. M. THROUGH IN TEN HOURS.

Our Coaches are large and comfortable, drivers sober and gentlemanly, our teams good and sure of five miles an hour.

The traveling public who would study their comfort and convenience will take the Warsaw Stage.

☞ THROUGH TICKETS TO WELDON may be had at the Stage Office, Fayetteville.

May 25, 1860. 25-tf

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.

Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melanotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.

Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1860 84-

MAKEPEACE & McRAE,

HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanized and common Hooped

JUNIPER BUCKETS;
French, High Post, Cottage and Common
BEDSTEADS;

Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring, on hand or made to order of any size; LOUNGES; Spring, Cane, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of different kinds and patterns; Spring Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, repaired, and covered with Hair Cloth or otherwise; Hoe handles, Bungs for bbls. & Hhds.; Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather, and Plastering Hair.

As we have good Machinery for Sawing, Planeing, Turning, Morticing and Boreing, we can do work with despatch and on satisfactory terms. Persons having work or repairing to do will do well to give us a call. We warrant our work; if it fails, you know where to find us.

Having taken a Store on the East side of Gillespie Street, a few doors South of A. W. Steel, Esq., and having some spare room, we would attend to the storage and sale of any thing that may be consigned to us; and will give special attention to products of this State.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1861. 9tf

Fayetteville Foundry.

THE undersigned having associated themselves for the purpose of carrying on the

Foundry and Machine Business,

under the firm of ANDERSON & CORD, respectfully solicit orders from those wanting work in their line.

Having experienced Machinists and Moulders, they are fully prepared to execute all orders.

D. ANDERSON.
J. T. CORD.

Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1861. 64tf

Fayetteville Foundry.

WE will pay ½ cent per lb. for old Cast Iron, and 12½ cents per lb. for old Brass.

ANDERSON & CORD.

October 23, 1861. 68tf

No. 10 PLOW POINTS,

AT WHOLESALE or RETAIL, for sale at the Eagle Works. ANDERSON & CORD.

Feb'y 10, 1862. 98tf

Headquarters Wilmington Light Artillery,

CAMP BOYLAN, July 20, 1861.

THIS Company, desiring to be complete in *every respect*, would be glad to enlist a number of good Drivers,—men accustomed to the management of horses. There will be paid to each man, on enlistment, a bounty of $15. Monthly pay $12; besides being clothed and fed, medical attendance free, and all other necessary equipments furnished requisite for a soldier.

No one need apply unless he is a good driver and experienced in the management of horses. The destination of the company is Virginia, as soon as equipped.

ALEX. D. MOORE,
[41tf] Capt. Co. E, Reg't Lt. Artillery.

DESERTER---$30 REWARD.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of deserter BURWELL W. HODGES, at any Jail or Military Post in the State. The said Hodges resides in Harnett County, about 10 miles from Averasboro'; has hazel eyes, black hair, dark complexion, is 5 feet 10 inches high, age 20 years. He enlisted the 29th May, 1861, and deserted about 10th June.

PETER MALLETT,
Capt. Co. C, 3d Reg't N. C. S. T.

July 30, 1861. 44-tf

MILITARY WORKS.

ARMY REGULATIONS for the use of the Confederate States;
Gilham's Manual for Volunteers and Militia;
Hardee's Infantry Tactics, 2 vols., Mobile Edition;
The Volunteer's Hand Book.
Further supplies just rec'd.

B. J. HALE & SONS.

Dec. 14, 1861.

WM. McL. McKAY,

Attorney at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

FRENCH STRANGE,

Attorney at Law,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq. over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.

Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

RORY McNAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.

Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

Dr. THEO. MARTINE,

OFFICE, HAY STREET, opposite the Post Office. Medical Electricity applied.

Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1860. 62tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

R. SCOTT can be seen in his office, 2 doors east of the market, at his regular office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

Sept. 13, 1861. 57-tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in Groceries,

AND IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

July 2, 1861. 36tf

A. N. McDONALD,

Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer,

AND DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions,
Hardware, Cutlery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Bagging, Rope, Saddlery, &c.,
Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
Sheetings and Yarns at Manufacturers' prices.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜

SOUTH SIDE HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Sept. 24, 1860. 55tf

J. J. COX. W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL.

COX, KENDALL & CO.,

Commission Merchants

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 11 & 12 North Water St.,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders from the Country promptly executed.
☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and other produce.

April 2, 1861. 10-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM. CYRUS S. VAN AMRINGE.

JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,

Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb'y 12, 1861. 99tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1861 84tf

CLARK & TURLINGTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce. Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c.; and

AGENTS FOR STEAMERS CAPE McLAURIN AND SUN.

Refer to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Branch North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.

Dec. 14, 1860. 79-tf

G. W. BULLARD,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO

O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " B. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.

May 7, 1860. 15tf

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

NOTICE

THAT at the expiration of Ninety days, application will be made to the President and Directors of the Bank of Fayetteville, in this place, for the renewal of Certificate No. 456, being for three shares of the Capital Stock of said Bank, belonging to Cross Creek Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F. By order of the Lodge,

D. McRAE, Sec'y.

Dec. 16. 83*3m

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1861.

Noah Gibson vs. James Butler.

Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IN this cause it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant James Butler resides beyond the limits of this State; It is ordered and adjudged by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of the Superior Court of Law for Richmond County, to be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of September next, then and there to replevy, answer, plead or demur to said Attachment, otherwise the Lands levied on will be condemned to the Plaintiff's use, and execution issue accordingly.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday in September, A. D. 1861.

93*6t] R. S. McDONALD, C. S. C.

A Regiment for the Confederate States Service.

THE undersigned, having been authorized to raise a Regiment for the Confederate States army, takes this method of informing persons who are now engaged in raising companies, that this is the first opportunity offered for joining a Regiment to go directly into the Confederate service.

Rank of officers and pay to officers and soldiers will begin with their enrollment.

A bounty of FIFTY DOLLARS and the bounty from the State will be paid at the time of organization.

Arms and full equipments of the best class will be furnished to the companies.

Term of service Three years or the war. For further particulars, address the subscriber immediately.

M. D. CRATON,
Lt. Col. 35th Reg't. N. C. Troops

Newbern, N. C. Feb. 18, 1862. 2 1m

WANTED.

100 Volunteers for the Confederate Service.

TO SERVE AS INFANTRY DURING THE WAR.

A BOUNTY of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS and $11 PER MONTH will be paid each Volunteer. For further particulars, address me at Fayetteville, N. C., or call at the store of Col. C. E. Leete.

J. R. McDONALD.

Feb'y 22. 2 2m

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. CAROLINA,
Adjutant General's Office,
RALEIGH, February 13, 1862.

FIVE REGIMENTS of Volunteers for the War are wanted to make up North Carolina's quota of the Army of the Confederate States, to whom a bounty of FIFTEEN DOLLARS per man will be paid by the State, and FIFTY by the Confederate States.

This number is expected to be raised with as little delay as possible; and Companies at present organizing will immediately report to this Office. They will be received by companies or individuals, and when a full company is tendered, four officers will be commissioned; with a less number, appointments will be given as follows: A Captain for forty men; First Lieutenant for twenty-five; Second Lieutenant for fifteen.

The Militia who have been ordered on duty and to be in readiness, can still avail themselves of this opportunity of getting into the Volunteer Service, and the number so doing will be credited to their respective Counties.

By order of the Governor.

J. G. MARTIN, Adj't Gen'l.

Feb. 15. 1100-4t

Notice to the Magistrates.

THE Magistrates of Cumberland county are requested to meet at the Court House, on TUESDAY of March Court next, it being the 4th day of the month. Punctual attendance at eleven o'clock is required, as important public business is to be transacted.

By order of the Chairman.

J. T. WARDEN, C. C. C.

Feb'y 24, 1862. 2-2t

Presbyterian copy one time.

Wanted—2000 bushels Charcoal.

WE will pay 7 cents per bushel for Coal, delivered at the Eagle Works.

ANDERSON & CORD.

Feb'y 24, 1862. 2-f

Liquors, Bank Stock and Real Estate at Auction.

ON TUESDAY, 11th day of March next, at 11 o'clock, I will offer at Auction, at the Magnolia Restaurant, on Green Street, all of my stock of Liquors, consisting of

Fine Wines, Gin, Brandy and Whiskey,

Also the Furniture belonging to the rooms of the Magnolia Restaurant.

—ALSO—

1 Bagatelle Table, (Marble Top.)
2 Billiard Tables, " "

With all the fixtures complete.

—ALSO—

60 shares Bank North Carolina Stock.

I will rent or sell the building known as the Magnolia Restaurant.

Persons desirous of purchasing can do so before day of sale.

Persons owing me will please call and settle.

REUBEN JONES.
C. E LEETE, Auct'r.

Feb'y 24. 2-ts

IRON, SWEDES AND ENGLISH, AT AUCTION.

By S. W. WEST, AUCTIONEER.

ON WEDNESDAY, March 5th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., we will sell at Public Auction, at our Store,

Fifty Tons Swedes and English Iron,

assorted sizes, from one to ten inches wide.

Also, Fifty Bags CHOICE CUBA COFFEE.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

Wilmington, Feb'y 20, 1862. 1-ts

WRAPPING PAPER.

A LARGE QUANTITY of old newspapers in packages of 100 for sale AT THIS OFFICE.

Feb. 24, 1862

TO CLERKS OF COURTS.

THE Stay Law having postponed the settlement of suits for years, we will not hereafter insert Orders of Court without payment in advance. Please send $4 along with the Order, and more if it be of unusual length.

Feby 1862. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Fayetteville Female High School.

THE 14th Session of this School will commence on the 18th of Feb'y, and close the 6th of July.

Rev. WM. HOOPER,
T. C. HOOPER, } Principals.

Feb'y 14, 1862. 1100-2w

CAP AND LETTER PAPERS.

THE subscribers have just received a small supply of ruled PAPERS, which, having cost very high prices, will be sold accordingly, for cash only.

Feb'y 12, 1862. E. J. HALE & SONS.

CAUSE AND CONTRAST:

A NESSAY, on the American Crisis, by T W. McMahon. A further Supply just rec'd.

Feb. 12. E J. HALE & SONS.

WANTED,

FOR this year, a House Servant (Man) for the Hotel; any active, intelligent, quick motioned boy will do.

T. WADDILL.

Jan'y 30, 1862. 95tf

ENVELOPES.

THE subscriber is manufacturing dark brown ENVELOPES of good quality. Orders for one thousand and upwards are solicited from booksellers and merchants.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.

Feb'y 20. 1-1m

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

WHEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Autrey, hath this day reached the undersigned, that SOL and NED, two slaves, the property of G. W. Autrey, hath runaway and lie out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require them the said slaves, forthwith to surrender themselves to their master or the lawful authority; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals this 22d day of January 1862.

JOSEPH HERRING, J. P. [Seal]
E. B. OWEN, J. P. [Seal.]

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above Reward will be given for said negroes, SOL and NED, or Twenty Dollars for either of them dead or alive